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VAAGRI BOLI

AN INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGE

By

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Foreword

"Va:griboli – An Indo–Aryan Language" is a part of the outcome of the research done for the last few years by Dr. G. Srinivasa Varma, at the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University. Though it was originally planned to publish this grammar in greater details (with a comprehensive study of Syntax and with copious texts), it is possible now to publish only the Phonology and Morphology (and a skeleton Syntax) of Vagriboli; I hope, as the author has promised, that texts and a detailed analysis of syntax will be published by the Centre shortly. I am very happy that we are able to place this work before the linguists in general and the Indo-Europeanists in particular.

Annamalai University
Annamalainagar
26—3—1970

S. Agesthialingom
Director
Centre of Advanced Study
in Linguistics

Preface

Va:gri bo:li, An Indo–Aryan language is an expanded version of my Ph. D. thesis, "A Descriptive Study of Narikkorava Dialect" (A Grammar of *va:gri:velli bo:li*) submitted to the Annamalai University in 1967. Prof. S. Agesthialingom, Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, gave ready consent to publish this thesis as a monograph with the aid of the University Grants Commission funds. I am indebted to him for his constant encouragement for the publication, otherwise it would not have seen the light. I owe to him for his constructive suggestions and able guidance which enabled me to present the syntax and other modifications in this form.

I record my sincere thanks and gratitude to my teachers Prof. T. P. Meenakshisundaram, Vice–Chancellor, Madurai University and the then Director of the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics and Mr. M. Shanmugam Pillai for their guidance and encouragement in the course of my research work. I should thank Dr. S. V. Shanmugam and Mr. K. Murugaiyan who were kind enough to go through the manuscript and offer some useful suggestions. I am indebted to Mr. N. Kumaraswami Raja for his valuable suggestions and encouragement.

My thanks are also due to Mr. G. Sankaranarayanan who helped me in preparing the English index and my friend Mr. S. Sakthivel, Research Scholar, who took special interest and corrected the proof. I should thank the University Grants Commission and Annamalai University authorities for making the grants available for the publication. Messrs Sivakami Printers should be thanked for printing this monograph so nicely.

G. Srinivasa Varma

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Errata

VAAGRI BOLI

Vb. *va:gri* m., 'bird catcher, a Narikkorava man', *CDIAL 11470 *vāgurika-* m. 'deer catcher' Kalid. 2 * *vāggurika-* (cf. *va:gura-* m. 'member of a mixed caste' lex. *vāgurā-*)

1. Pa. *vāgurika-* m. 'hunter who uses nets', Pk. *vāguri-*, °*ya-* m.; P. *bauriā* m. 'member of a low caste of thieves who use nets for catching animals; B. *bāuri* 'member of a low caste'.

2. Pk. *vagguria-* 'living by snaring birds and beasts', M. *vāghrī* m.

AN INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGE

Vb. *bo:li* n., 'speech, language' * CDIAL 9321 *bōll-* 'speak' Pk. *bollā-* f. 'talk', K. *bōl* m., *būli* f. language'; S. *bola* f., °*lu* m. 'promise', °*lī* f. 'language', H. *bol* m., °*li*, speech; Omarw. *bola* 'promise'; G. M. *bol* m. 'words', °*li*, f. 'language'; Ku. gng. *bulūṛ* 'to call', N. *bolāuna*, A. *bolāiba*, B *bolāna*, *bal*°, OAW. *bulāuaii*, H. *bulānā*, G. *bolāvvũ*, m. *bolaviṇẽ*; K. *bōlun*, *rām*. *bōlyā* 'it was said':

0. Introduction

0.1. *va:gri bo:li*, the language of Narikkoravas/Kuruvikkaran is a language of the Indo-Aryan family. The structural, morphological and phonological criteria, however are so cogent that there can be no doubt that *va:gri bo:li* is a member of the Indo-Aryan family. It is not yet possible to establish with much exactitude the degrees of relationship of *va:gribo:li* and all the other languages of this family. But both from structural and non-structural evidences *va:gri bo:li* can be grouped under the central group of languages, i.e. in inner-subgroup of Indo-Aryan Languages.

0.2. The name *va:gri bo:li* is given by the author of the present monograph as it indicates the speech of Narikkoravas if translated. The present descriptive study is the first attempt to record this spoken language, systematically with a Grammar and Dictionary. The word *va:gri* in *va:gri bo:li* (Vb) refers to Narikkorava man and *bo:li* speech. The word *va:gri* in Gujarati

language means 'bird catcher' which is strikingly similar to Kuruvikkaran in Tamil.

0.3. The Narikkoravas of Tamil Nadu (formerly the Madras State) as a tribe according to 1961 census numbered *31, of whom 17 are males and 14 females speaking a language which comes under the category of unclassified languages. But the author himself has seen more than ten-thousand people of this tribe during his field work. This nomadic tribe is known by different names in different parts of Tamil Nadu. In the Northern Districts and in the census Report of 1961, this tribe is classified under the name *Kuruvikkaran* which means bird catcher. In the central Districts these people are known as Narikkoravan which means who hunts and eat the animal fox (*nari*). In the southern Districts they are known as Rattiyan, or Marattiyan, which means the person who hails from Maratha country. These names reveal that these people are nomads hunting fox and birds All these qualities attributed to them are found in them even today and there is no appreciable change even after their colonization.

0.4. There are four exogamous divisions among the Narikkoravas viz. Gujarati (*veRɨḷi va:ḷo:*), Mevado (*novko:ḍɨva:ḷo:*), Dhabi (*duga:va:ḷo:*) and Seliya (*še:ḷiyo:*) denoting people of Gujarat, people of Mewar, the priests and the servants respectively. These names may have something to do with their origin and the anthropological study may reveal their origin, migration etc.

These nomadic people are bilinguals. They speak the regional language Tamil in addition to their mother tongue *va:gri bo:li* Narikkoravas are so ignorant that they do not know what language they speak. The informants at different instances gave different names to their mother-tongue such as Hindustani, Marathi, Urdu etc. Some of them even went to the extent of describing it as a mixed language. It is true that there are a number of borrowings from different Dravidian Languages, due to their inhabitance in South India for a few centuries. They live in thatched tents made out of the stems of elephant grass (viz. *campu* in Tamil). The whole family - parents and unmarried children - live in the tent which can hardly accommodate two people. In general they live by hunting birds of all kinds and animals like fox, rabbit, mongoose etc. To augment their income, the woman folk sell garlands made of colour beads, needles, hooks and combs made of wood (now plastics too). Being nomadic they do not know agriculture or any other skilled labour. They live mainly on hunting. They don't keep their tents and premises neat and clean. They live under very poor hygenic conditions, near bus stations, railway stations roadsides and forests. Naturally the non-tribal people look down upon them with contempt as they are dirty and half-naked. Both men and women wear garlands of all kinds made of glass, stone beads and minted coins. They grow long hairs and tied into a knot on the back. Men wear a long strip of cloth around their loins, a bag around the waist and a red turban over the head. Women normally wear a jersey and a jacket.

0.5. Narikkoravas are Hindus by religion and they worship idols carved out of silver plates following the concept of Siva and Saptamata. Each exogamous division has a goddess as the family deity and identify their sect.

They sacrifice goats and buffaloes to please their deities. They are illiterate and superstitious and not easily yield themselves to changing pattern of the settled life.

1. PHONEMICS

1.1 PHONEMES

Va:gribo:li has nineteen vowels and twentyfive consonants. Phonemes have been set up on the basis of the contrasting minimal pairs. Vowels differ both in their quality and quantity such as oral vowels, nasalized vowels, short vowels and long vowels respectively. There are eleven oral vowels in which six are short and five long. But there are only three short nasalized vowels and five long nasalized vowels. Vowels in general have the contrast like front, centre, back, high, mid and low. Consonants in general have the distinction of both voiced and voiceless except in the nasal series where there is no voiceless counter parts. Aspirated contoids are analysed as clusters.*

1.1.1 VOWELS

oral short vowels	/ *i e a o u ɨ* /
oral long vowels	/ *i: e: a: o: u:* /
Nasal short vowels	/ *ẽ ã ũ* /
Nasal long vowels	/ *ĩ: ẽ: ã: õ: ũ:* /

	Front	Central	Back
High	*i i:*	*ɨ*	*u u:*
	ĩ:		*ũ ũ:*
Mid	*e e:*		*o o:*
	ẽ ẽ:		*õ:*
Low		*a a:*	
		ã ã:	

* There is contrast between aspirated and unaspirated stop contoid phones. Aspirated contoid phones are analysed as complex phonemic units.

1.1.2 Consonants

	Ll.		Dt.	Al.	Rt.	Pl.	Vl.	Ul.	Ph.
Stop Vl.	*p*		*t*		*ṭ*	*c*	*k*		
Vd.	*b*		*d*		*ḍ*	*j*	*g*		
Fricative Vl.				*s*		*š*			*h*
Vd.		*v*		*z*		*y*			
Nasal	*m*			*n*	*ṇ*	*ñ*	*ṅ*		
Lateral				*l*	*ḷ*				
Trill				*r*				*R*	

1.2 CONTRASTING PAIRS

1.2.1 Vowels

i ɨ u

jha:ḍi	*jha:ḍɨ*	*jha:ḍu*
forest	broomstick	tree
tiriya:	*tilɨpat*	*turɨkḍo:*
woman	turner	muslim

i e

immas	like that	*etru*	how much
dinna:k	give	*devnu*	should give
ine	he	*admi*	person

i i:

ini:spaṭrɨ	inspector	*i:ccamarõ*	palmtree
kirkoṇḍo:	cameleon	*ki:ṇḍɨ*	hole
ki:bi	anywhere	*ki:*	where

e e:

ekulo:	alone	*e:ndɨ*	receive
mel	leave	*me:l*	place
kine	whom	*de:*	give

a *a:*

ambo:	mango	*a:ñju*	tears
mar	die	*ma:r*	kill

o *u*

oḷa:vas	comes	*o:karaś*	vomits
bola:v	cause to tell	*bula:v*	invite

u *u:*

undru	rat	*u:do:*	violet
gummo:	insect	*gu:gaḷ*	incense
navu	new	*bu:*	water

o: *u:*

o:nde:	east	*u:rko:lam*	procession
co:tt	pollution	*cu:tt*	glean
to:	he	*tu:*	you

i: *u:*

i:ḍṇu:s	mortgage	*u:ttaṅga:l*	fountain
pi:š	will drink	*pu:ca:vše:*	will call

i: *ĩ:*

pi:do:	drank	*pĩ:korsu*	drinks
ki:	where	*ghĩ:*	ghee

e *ẽ*

mane	to me	*udiyẽ*	white ant

e: *ẽ:*

so:ge:	a disease	*bhãyyẽ:*	brothers

a *ã*

dayyo:	anger	*bãytt*	cane

a: ã:

a:ṭo:	flour	*ã:ṭhɨ*	eight
kya:	where	*hã:*	there

o: õ:

ḍo:ḷa:	eyes	*ḍõ:ci*	hook
bo:gḍo:	goat	*bu:võ:*	dragon fly

u ũ

huṅgɨ	smell	*hũy*	needle
bu·hu	dust	*ma:lũ*	know

u: ũ:

u:da:	violet	*ũ:ṭhɨ*	camel

1.2.2 Consonants

p b

paṇḍa:	fruits	*baṇḍa:*	stones
kapu:r	camphour	*kabereli*	mouse

t d

ti:r	swim	*di:ma:cɨ*	unload
katu:l	led	*da:da:*	brother

ṭ ḍ

ṭe:rvo:	tongue	*ḍe:ro:*	tent
ku:ṭɨ	pestle	*ku:ḍɨ*	to be sick

c j

o:ḍɨ	untie	*jo:ḍɨ*	add
marci	chillies	*karje:*	expense

k g

ka:ḍɨ	take	*ga:ḍɨ*	burry
nakṭo:	king fisher	*ka:gaj*	paper

p ph b bh

pe:r	cover	*phe:R*	enter
ba:y	woman	*bha:y*	brother

t th d dh

ta:li	marriage badge	*tha:li*	plate
darmo:	offering	*dharno:*	catching

ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh

ṭo:cɨ	prick	*ṭho:kɨ*	beat
ḍa:ḷi	branch	*ḍha:bi*	dhabi people

c ch j jh

ce:lu	young bird	*che:l*	flame
ja:ḍu	thick	*jha:ḍu*	tree

k kh g gh

ka:ḷu	black	*kha:li*	empty
go·ḍo:	leg	*gho:ḍo:*	horse

s z

su:ro:	powder	*zurko:*	giddyness
ka:si	coin	*haza:m*	barbar

s šu

su:	flow	*šu:*	what
asal	original	*ašal*	good
karas	do	*kari:š*	will do

k h g

ka:l	yesterday	*ha:ḷ*	paddy	*go:ḷ*	jaggary
lho:kaḍɨ	jackal	*maha:lo:*	coriander	*magiri*	cage

v y

vaygi	elopement	*ya:dɨ*	rememberance
avi	having come	*gayin*	having gone
a:v	come	*dhoy*	having washed

m n ṇ ñ ṅ

ma:ṅgɨ	ask	*na:c*	dance		
ma:mo:	uncle	*na:no:*	grand father	*ka:ṇo:*	blind man
		huñño:	big needle	*ve:ṅaṇ*	brinjal
ḍumku	drum	*kanciṇi*	harlot	*kañji*	boild rice
hamjɨ	hear	*pa:pṇi*	eyebrow	*siṅḍu*	horn

v vh

viyeR	twenty	*vhavɨ*	daughter-in-law

m mh

mayla·p	dull	*mhayno:*	month

n nh

na:k	place	*nha:v*	bathe

l ḷ

bo:li	speech	*ka:ḷi*	black (woman)
bo:l	speak	*ota:ḷ*	show
ga:lla:	wear	*go:ḷḷa:*	smear

l lh

la:l	red	*lhoy*	blood
te:lan	millipede	*nallhe:r*	squaire stem vine

r R

raṅ	colour	*RaRro:*	father-in-law
ha:ra:	all	*Ra:Ru*	mother-in-law
co:r	thief	*ma:R*	meat

r rh

ra:t	night	*rha:k*	keep
tu:ri	net	*ṭu:rhu:*	rain-quail bird

1.3 ALLOPHONIC DISTRIBUTION

1.3.1 Vowels

Phoneme	Allophone	Distribution
/ *i* /	[*I*]	Front lower high unrounded vocoid occurs medially. [*d̠iIl*] / *dil* / heart
	[*i*]	Front high unrounded vocoid occurs elsewhere. [*Sʌri*] / *sari* / knife
/ *i:* /	[*i:*]	Front meanmid unrounded vocoid. [*pi:*] / *pi:* / drink
/ *e* /	[*E*]	Front mid unrounded vocoid occurs medially [*mEl*] / *mel* / leave
	[*e*]	Front higher mid unrounded vocoid occurs elsewhere. [*eṭru*] / *etru* / how much
/ *e:* /	[ɛ :]	Front lower mid long open unrounded vocoid occurs after *b*. [*bɛ* :] / *be:* / two
	[*e:*]	Front higher mid long unrounded vocoid occurs elsewhere. [*me:*] / *me:* / I

Phoneme	Allophone	Distribution
/ *a* /	[*ʌ*]	Back lower mid unrounded vocoid occurs medially. [*Kʌr*] / *kar* / do
	[*a*]	Centrol low vocoid occurs elsewhere. [*ʌri*] / *ari* / thorn
/ *a*: /	[*a*:]	Lower central long unrounded vocoid. [*a:gɨ*] / *a:gɨ* / fire
/ *o* /	[*o*]	Back higher mid rounded vocoid. [*kolaRo:*] / *kolaRo:* / coal
/ *o*: /	[*o*:]	Back higher mid long round vocoid. [*o:ṉḏe:*] / *o:nde:* / east
/ *u* /	[*U*]	Back lower high rounded vocoid occurs medially. [*hUpa:ri*] / *hupa:ri* / arica nut
	[*u*]	Back high rounded vocoid occurs elsewhere. [*uṉḏru*] / *undru* / rat
/ *u*: /	[*u*:]	Back high rounded long vocoid. [*ru:pa:nu*] / *ru:pa:nu* / silver
/ *ɨ* /	[*ɨ*]	Central high unrounded high vocoid [*murɨgo:*] / *murɨgo:* / cock
/ *ĩ*: /	[*ĩ*:]	Nasalized front high long vocoid. [*pĩ:korsu*] / *pĩ:korsu* / dɪinking
/ *ẽ* /	[*ẽ*]	Nasalized higher mid vocoid. [*lẽṵ*] / *lẽv* / buy

Phoneme	Allophone	Distribution
/ *ẽ:* /	[*ẽ:*]	Nasalized higher mid long vocoid. [*uḍIyẽ:*] / *udiyẽ:* / white ant
/ *ã* /	[*ã*]	Nasalized central lower mid unrounded vocoid. [*bãi̯ṭɨ*] / *bãytɨ* / cane
/ *ã:* /	[*ã:*]	Nasalized low central long vocoid. [*gã:i̯*] / *gã:y* / cow
/ *õ:* /	[*õ:*]	Nasalized mid back rounded long vocoid. [*ḍõ:ci*] / *ḍõ:ci* / hook
/ *ũ* /	[*ũ*]	Nasalized back high rounded vocoid [*hũi̯*] / *hũy* / needle
/ *ũ:* /	[*ũ:*]	Nasalized back high long vocoid. [*ũ:ṭɨ*] / *ũ:ṭɨ* / camel

1.3.2 CONSONANTS

/ *p* /	[*p*]	Bilabial voiceless stop [*pa:ṇi*] / *pa:ṇi* / water
/ *b* /	[*b*]	Bilabial voiced stop. [*ba:*] / *ba:* / father
/ *t* /	[*t̪*]	Dental voiceless stop. [*t̪u:ri*] / *tu:ri* / a net
/ *d* /	[*d̪*]	Dental voiced stop [*d̪u:mo:*] / *du:mo:* / smoke
/ *ṭ* /	[*ṭ*]	Retroflex voiceless stop occurs medially. [*miṭu*] / *miṭu* / sweet

Phoneme	Allophone	Distribution
	[*t*]	Alveolar voiceless stop occurs elsewhere. [*pi:t*] / *pi:ṭ* / back
/ *ḍ* /	[*ṛ*]	Retroflex voiced flap occurs intervocally and after a consonant except *ṇ*. [*ka:ṛo:*] / *ka:ḍo:* / hole [*ke:kṛo:*] / *ke:kḍo:* / crab
	[*ḍ*]	Retroflex voiced stop occurs elsewhere [*ḍo:ḷa:*] / *ḍo:ḷa:* / eyes [*ra:ṇḍɨ*] / *ra:ṇḍɨ* / wife
/ *k* /	[*k*]	Velar voiceless stop [*ka:ḷu*] / *ka:ḷu* / black
/ *g* /	[*g*]	Velar voiced stop [*gʌḷɨ*] / *gaḷɨ* / swallow
/ *c* /	[*č*]	Palatal voiceless affricate [*ča:l*] / *ca:l* / walk
/ *j* /	[*ǰ*]	Palatal voiced affricate [*ǰa:*] / *ja:* / go
/ *v* /	[*u̯*]	Non-syllabic back high rounded vocoid occurs finally and medially between a vowel and a consonant. [*a:u̯*] / *a:v* / come [*ba:u̯ṛi*] / *ba:vḍi* / well
	[*v*]	Labio-dental voiced fricative contoid occurs elsewhere. [*va:gɨ*] / *va:gɨ* / tiger

Phoneme	Allophone	Distribution
/ *s* /	[*ṣ*]	Retroflex voiceless groove fricative contoid occurs before a retroflex stop. [*kʌṣṭʌm*] / *kasṭam* / suffer
	[*s*]	Alveolar voiceless groove fricative contoid occurs elsewhere. [*sʌri*] / *sari* / knife
/ *z* /	[*z*]	Alveolar voiced groove fricative contoid. [*zo:ḏɨ*] / *zo:dɨ* / cohabit
/ *š* /	[*š*]	Palatal voiceless groove fricative contoid. [*šu:*] / *šu:* / what
/ *h* /	[*ʰ*]	Aspiration occurs with all stops, affricates and *m, n, v, l, r*. [*Pʰu:k*] / *phu:k* / blow [*bʰʌr*] / *bhar* / fill [*ṯʰo:*] / *tho:* / was [*ḏʰo:u̠*] / *dho:v* / wash [*ṭʰa:kɨ*] / *ṭha:kɨ* / chisel [*ḍʰa:kɨ*] / *ḍha:kɨ* / drum [*kʰo:ḏɨ*] / *kho:dɨ* / dig [*gʰõ:i̠*] / *ghõ:y* / big lizard [*čʰe:l*] / *che:l* / flame [*ǰʰa:ṛɨ*] / *Jha:ḍɨ* / sweep [*Vʰʌu̠*] / *vhav* / daughter-in-law [*mʰʌi̠no:*] / *mhayno:* / month

Phoneme	Allophone	Distribution
		[n^ho:ri] / nho:ri / fox
		[l^hoi̯] / lhoy / blood
		[r^ha:k] / rha:k / keep
	[h]	Pharyngeal voiceless fricative occurs elsewhere. [ho:bʌr] / ho:bar / hundred
/ m /	[m]	Bilabial voiced nasal contoid [ma:ṅgɨ] / ma:ṅgɨ / ask
/ n /	[n̲]	Dental voiced nasal contoid occurs when followed by dental stops. [ka:n̲d̲o:] / ka:ndo: / onion
	[n]	Alveolar voiced nasal contoid occurs elsewhere. [na:k] / na:k / nose
/ ñ /	[ñ]	Palatal voiced nasal contoid [uññe:] / uññe: / there [kañji] / kañji / gruel
/ ṇ /	[ṇ]	Retroflex voiced nasal contoid [pa:ṇi] / pa:ṇi / water
/ ṅ /	[ṅ]	Velar voiced nasal contoid. [ve:ṅʌṇ] / ve:ṅaṇ / brinjal
/ l /	[l]	Alveolar voiced lateral contoid [la:l] / la:l / red
/ ḷ /	[ḷ]	Retroflex voiced lateral contoid. [bʌḷɨ] / baḷɨ / burn
/ r /	[r]	Alveolar voiced trill contoid [ra:t̲] / ra:t / night

Phoneme	Allophone	Distribution
/ *R* /	[*R*]	Uvular voiced trill contoid [*Ra:ṭo:*] / *Ra:ṭo:* / sugar cane
/ *y* /	[*i̯*]	Non-syllabic high front vocoid occurs after a vowel finally and medially between a vowel and a consonant. [*ba:i̯*] / *ba:y* / woman [*bãi̯ṭɨ*] / *bãyṭɨ* / cane
	[*y*]	Palatal voiced continuvant contoid occurs elsewhere. [*yo:*] / *yo:* / he, she, it.

1.4 TREATMENT OF NASALIZATION AND ASPIRATION

1.4.1 Nasalization :

The Nasalized vowels are in contrast with respective oral vowels and as well as with oral vowels followed by a nasal consonant.

So, $\tilde{V}$ / $\tilde{V}$: cannot be analysed as *VN*/*V*:*N*. Nasalization is the co-occurring feature with all the oral vowels except *i*, *ɨ* and *o*. Following illustrations show the contrast between nasalized vowels and oral vowels followed by a nasal consonant. (for oral vowels refer 1.2.1).

ī: - *i:n*

ghī:	ghee	*di:n*	given

ũ - *um*

ma:lũ	know	*hukum*	acceptance

ã - *aṇ*

bãyṭɨ	cane	*paṇḍa:*	fruits

ũ – *un*

hũy	needle	*hunnɨ*	three and a half

õ: – *o:ṇ*

ḍõ:ci	hook	*ḍo:ṇḍo:*	tail

ã: – *a:ṇ*

gã:y	cow	*ga:ṇḍɨ*	thing

1.4.2 Aspiration

Phonetically one unit - aspirated stop - [p^h] is analysed as two phonemes as a stop and a pharyngeal fricative where the aspiration is treated as an allophone to /*h*/. [*p*] and [p^h] contrasts initially. Aspiration is a co-occuring feature, which occurs with stops, is given a phonemic status. But the phones [m^h], [n^h], [v^h] [l^h] and [r^h] are all aspirated where each contrast with their unaspirated counter parts. There too the aspiration is analysed as an allophone to pheneme /*h*/ because in this language there is no cluster where /*h*/ occurs as the second member.

1.5 DISTRIBUTION OF PHONEMES

1.5.1 Vowels

	Initial	Medial	Final
i	√	√	√
i:	√	√	√
ĩ:	—	√	√
e	√	√	√
e:	√	√	√
ẽ	—	√	√
ẽ:	—	—	√

	Initial	Medial	Final
a	√	√	—
a:	√	√	√
ã	—	√	—
ã:	√	√	√
o	√	√	—
o:	√	√	√
õ:	—	√	√
u	√	√	√
u:	√	√	√
ũ	—	√	√
ũ:	√	—	—
ɛ	—	√	√

Initially *ĩ:*, *ẽ*, *ẽ:*, *ã*, *õ:*, *ɛ*, medially *ẽ:*, *ũ:* and finally *a*, *ã*, *o* and *ũ:* will not occur.

/ *i* /	*idugo:* mosque	*ciyo:* son	*sari* knife
/ *i:* /	*i:ḍṇu:s* equal	*mi:ṭ* salt	*pi:* drink
/ *ĩ:* /		*ghĩ:ne* of ghee	*hĩ:* here
/ *e* /	*eko:lo:* alone	*beṭo:* son	*mane* me
/ *ẽ* /		*dẽvkorsu* is giving	*khayyẽ* will eat
/ *e:* /	*e:ḍi* heal	*khe:l* play	*de:* give
/ *ẽ* /			*bhãyyẽ:* brothers

/ a /	*ambo·* mango	*pagɨro:* winged white ant	
/ ã /		*hãy* here	
/ a: /	*a:gɨ* fire	*ka:l* yesterday	*ke:ḷa:* bananas
/ ã:/	*ã:ṭhɨ* eight	*zã:y* circle around the moon	*hã:* there
/ o /	*ota:ḷ* show	*mokkal* send	
/ o: /	*o:ḍɨ* cover	*to:l* aim	*me:vo:* mevado man
/ õ:/		*ḍõ:ci* hook	*bu:võ:* butter fly
/ u /	*undru* rat	*cullo:* harth	*kacu* raw
/ ũ /		*hũy* needle	*ma:lũ* know
/ u: /	*u:rko:lam* procession	*phu:l* flower	*hu:* sleep
/ ũ:/	*ũ:ṭɨ* camel		
/ ɨ /		*saḍɨba:jɨ* northern side	*a:jɨ* today

1.5.2 Consonants

	Initial	Medial	Final
p	√	√	√
ph	√	—	—

1.5.2 Consonants

	Initial	Medial	Final
p	√	√	√
ph	√	—	—
b	√	√	√
bh	√	—	—
t	√	√	√
th	√	—	—
d	√	√	√
dh	√	√	—
ṭ	√	√	√
ṭh	√	√	—
ḍ	√	√	—
ḍh		√	—
k	√	√	√
kh	√	√	—
g	√	√	√
gh	√	—	—
c	√	√	√
ch	√	√	—
j	√	√	√
jh	√	—	—
v	√	√	√
vh	√	—	—
s	√	√	√
z	√	√	—
ž	√	√	√

	Initial	**Medial**	**Final**
h	√	√	√
m	√	√	√
mh	√	√	—
n	√	√	√
nh	√	—	—
ṇ	—	√	√
ñ	—	√	—
ṅ	—	√	√
l	√	√	√
lh	√	√	—
ḷ	—	√	√
r	√	√	√
rh	√	√	—
R	√	√	√
y	√	√	√

Initially *ṇ, ñ, ṅ, ḷ*; medially *ph, bh, th, jh, vh, nh* and finally all the aspirated consonants and *ḍ, z* will not occur.

/ p /	*pa:vlu* quarter	*hupa:ri* tobacoo	*ha:p* snake
/ ph /	*phuy* aunt		
/ b /	*ba:ndɨ* tie	*kabar* news	*kari:b* poor
/ bh /	*bhi:r* stand		
/ t /	*ti:r* swim	*da:ti* hare	*ha:t* seven

/ th /	*tho:rɨ* hedge		
/ d /	*da:ṅḍu* young	*da : da : jī* God	
/ dh /	*dhe:k* see	*udha:r* loan	
/ ṭ /	*ṭe : pru* small	*joṭa:paṭi* half truth	*pi:ṭ* back
/ ṭh /	*ṭho·kɨ* pestle	*uṭhɨ* stand up	
/ ḍ /	*ḍo:ḷo:* eye	*ka:ḍɨ* take	
/ ḍh /	*ḍhe:ḍiyo:* pulaya man	*buḍho:* old man	
/ k /	*kabar* news	*lho:kaḍɨ* jackal	*na:k* pour
/ kh /	*khurī* hoof	*makkhi* fly	
/ g /	*ga:l* wear	*magiri* cage	*ma:rag* road
/ gh /	*ghaṇu* much		
/ c /	*ca:dri* mat	*ka:co:* bag	*pā:c* five
/ ch /	*che:l* flame	*vicchi* scorpion	
/ j /	*jañje:ḷi* kite	*ka:ju* cashew	*ka:gaj* paper
/ jh /	*jha:ḍɨ* sweep		

/ v /	*va:ḍo:* group	*hava:* quarter	*hamja:v* cause to hear
/ vh /	*vhavɨ* daughter-in-law		
/ s /	*sañcī* bag	*pasa·ḍī* after	*bo:las* speaks
/ z /	*zũy* lice	*haza:m* barber	
/ š /	*šu:* what	*ašal* good	*kari:š* will do -I
/ h /	*ho:ḷa:* sixteen	*mahaḷɨ* thrash	*va:h* wind, smell
/ m /	*ma:ṅgɨ* ask	*bami:ṭo:* ant-hill	*gula:m* slave
/ mh /	*mho:kko:* peasant crow	*camha:r* cobbler	
/ n /	*natru* relation	*ana:j* grain	*ka:n* ear
/ nh /	*nho:ri* fox		
/ ṇ /		*ka:ṇo:* blind man	*haraṇ* deer
/ ñ /		*uññe:* there	
/ ṅ /		*ve:ṅaṇ* brinjal	*raṅ* colour
/ l /	*lagaṇ* love	*ja:lu* big	*te:l* oil
/ lh /	*lho:kaḍɨ* jackal	*ballhe:r* beans	

/ ḷ /		*ḍa:ḷi* branch	*na:raḷ* coconut
/ r /	*ra:t* night	*ari* thorn	*ma:r* beat
/ rh /	*rha:kɨ* keep	*ṭu:rhu:* rainquail	
/ R /	*RaRro:* father-in-law	*Ra:Ru* mother-in-law	*PaṇaR* jack-fruit
/ y /	*yakkamḍo:ḍiyaR* one less to thirty	*ḍo:yo:* ladle	*mha:y* inside

1.6 PHONEMIC CLUSTERS

1.6 1 Vowel Cluster

There is no vowel cluster in this language.

1.6.2 Consonant Clusters

Consonant clusters are divided into three categories according to their place of occurrence such as word initial, medial and final.

1.6.2.1 Initial clusters are rare in this language when compared to the medial clusters. Phonemes *r* and *y* occur as the second member in these clusters.

e. g.	*mr*	*mrɨga:ṇi*	tree cat
	ky	*kye:R*	hair
	gy	*gya:ra:*	eleven

1.6.2.2 Medially there are two consonant clusters and three consonant clusters. Among the two consonant clusters there are C_1 C_1 type and C_1 C_2 type.

$C_1 C_1$ type

pp	*ho:ppe:*	quiet
bb	*sobbiyeR*	bride price
tt	*katte:r*	cut
dd	*naddi*	river
ṭṭ	*ka:ṭṭo:*	thorn
ḍḍ	*oḍḍo:*	oddas
kk	*nokko:*	don't
gg	*guggu*	owl
cc	*bucco:*	kiss
jj	*bijju*	wet
šš	*bišše:*	fat
mm	*gummo:*	gryotalpa
nn	*kanne:*	near
ṇṇ	*ḍheṇṇi*	pulaya woman
ññ	*uññe:*	there
ll	*kallu:*	cheek
rr	*darra:hu*	little
yy	*kuyyal*	cuckoo

$C_1 C_2$ type

pṭ	*japṭṭ*	winnow (v)
pḍ	*hupḍu*	winnow
pk	*cipko:l*	lizard
pṇ	*pa:pṇi*	eye-brow
pl	*caple:*	chappal
pr	*ṭe:pru*	young
bṇ	*dho:bṇi*	washer woman

bl	*abla:na:de:jɨ*	horse
tr	*kutri*	bitch
tl	*aḍɨtle*	near
ts	*bu:tsɨ*	stand
dm	*admi*	person
dr	*ca:dri*	mat
ṭṭh	*ka:ṭṭhi :k*	plate (wooden)
ṭk	*maṭko:*	earthern pot
ṭḷ	*he:ṭḷi*	below
ṭy	*koṭya:*	nuts
ḍj	*kaḍja:n*	brave
ḍv	*moḍva:nɨ*	big
ḍy	*oḍyo*	the odda caste
ḍṇ	*i:ḍṇu:s*	equal
kḍ	*ke:kḍo:*	crab
kkh	*nakkhi*	nail
ky	*haḍikyu*	bone
kr	*bokre:*	goat
gm	*cagmagne*	flint
gn	*agne*	fire
gr	*cogri*	girl
cch	*vicchi*	scorpion
sk	*masko:*	butter
sm	*isme*	middle
vḍ	*ba:vḍi*	well
vk	*novko:ḍɨ*	Novkodu
vn	*gevnipiṇḍi*	flour
vr	*ba:vri*	husband

hm	*va:hmɨṭo:*	bamboo
hl	*pa:hli*	side
mb	*ambo:*	mango
mj	*hamjɨ*	hear
mṇ	*hamṇe:*	we
mḍ	*haza:mḍi*	barber woman
nc	*kanci*	comb
nj	*kanjaṇi*	prostitute
nt	*kantiya:*	story
nd	*o:nde:*	east
ṇḍ	*ra:ṇḍɨ*	wife
ñj	*kañji*	gruel
ṅḍ	*siṅḍu*	horn
ṅg	*ma:ṅgɨ*	ask
lp	*kalpa:pḍi*	lizard
lt	*uraltɨ*	jumping
ld	*haldar*	yellow
ḷḍ	*haḷḍo:*	garland (beeds)
ḷj	*ka:ḷju*	lever
rp	*e:rpa:ṭ*	preparation
rk	*marko:*	tin
rg	*argo:*	nose ring
rdh	*virdhi*	toe ring
rc	*ercel*	noise
rv	*te:rvo:*	three headed spear
rṇ	*šukarṇi*	star
ry	*ma:ryu*	beat

Rr	*RaRro:*	Father-in-law
yl	*mayla :p*	dull
yn	*ayno:*	mirror
yt	*koytu*	knife
yd	*aydugo:*	alas
yg	*hoygu*	over

Three consonant clusters

C_1 C_2 C_3 type

pry	*ḍo:pryu*	hide
mnd	*hamndi*	relatives
ndr	*pandra:*	fifteen
ṅgl	*koṅglu*	crane
ṅgḷ	*aṅgḷi*	finger

1.6.23 Finally there are very few clusters when compared to the medial position.

ts	*pã:ts*	five
yš	*bayš*	enough

1.7 The Syllabic System

The Va:gribo:li vocabulary consists of mostly disyllabic words. But words containing one to seven syllables are also found. A word is here taken to mean a free form.

Syllabic pattern

V = Vowel short

V: = Vowel long

C = Consonant

Syllabic	Canon	Examples	
Mono-syllabic			
	(C) (C) VC	*im*	like that
		kar	do
		phuy	aunt
	(C) (C) V: (C)	*a:*	this
		a:v	come
		ja:	go
		kha:	eat
		phu:l	flower
		mo:l	price
		ma:r	beat
Disyllabic			
	V (:) C (C) (C) V (:)	*ari*	thorn
		a:gɨ	fire
		o:nde:	east
		undru	rat
		ũṭhɨ	rise
		a:ra:m	console
	(C) CV (:) (C) C (C) V (:) (C)	*pora:v*	string
		paṇḍu	fruit
		pa:lo:	leaf
		karju	expense
		khuri	hoof
		mrɨgi	animal
		ḍo:pryu	hunch back
		ḍha:kṇi	camphor
Trisyllabic			
	V (:) C (C) V (:) C (C) V (:) C	*uga:ḍɨ*	open
	CVC (C) (C) V: CV	*u:ttaṅga:l*	Uthankal
		u:rko:lam	procession
		jañje:ri	anklet
		kattarra:k	cut
		beRa:ḍɨ	cause to sit

Syllabic	Canon	Examples	
Tetra syllabic			
	CV (:) C (C) (C) V (:) CV (:) (C)	*tembarba:y*	Thembarli
		cogriva:ḷo:	bride's father
		gho:ḍo:va:lo:	horse keeper
		ke:barmalli	kebarmally
		daca:bayko:	pregnantwoman
Penta syllabic			
	CV (:) C (C) V (:) CV (:) C (C) V:	*be:jiṇibayko:*	pregnantwoman
		novko:ḍɨva:lo:	man of third sect
Sexta syllabic			
	(C) VC (C) V (:) CV: CV CV CV	*agniya:nɨkiṭu*	wasp
		ambe:ḍa:niḍo:ri	hemp thread
		bula:valaga:ḍɨ	cause some one to invite
Septa syllabic			
	CV (:) CVĊCV: CV CV CCV:CV	*ko:sikka:ḍukoryo:ni*	he was not teaching
		ko:khava:ḍukoryo:ni	he was not feeding

2. Morphophonemics

Morphophonemic rules are ordered rules and they operate in their order of enumeration.

1. *ɨ* ⟶ *ϕ* / — &

hamJɨ - nu > *hamJnu* should hear

vaṇɨ - nu > *vaṇṇu* should plait

ci:mɨ -nu > *ci:mnu* should touch

2. *ϕ* ⟶ *ɨ* / *Ç* — & $\left\{\begin{matrix} \check{s} \\ me \end{matrix}\right\}$

Ç for retroflex consonants

ku:ṭ - š - e: > *ku:ṭɨše:* will pound

pa·ḷ - š - e: > *pa:ḷɨše:* will raise

vaṇ - š - e. > *vaṇɨše:* will plait

o:ḍ - š - e: > *o:ḍɨše:* will cover

3 a. $\left.\begin{matrix} e: \\ a\cdot \\ u: \end{matrix}\right] \longrightarrow \left[\begin{matrix} ev \\ a{:}v \\ u{:}v \end{matrix}\right] — \& \bar{V} \ldots\ldots$

V̄ stands for any suffix beginning with a long vowel.

de: - a ntre > *de:va:ntre* while giving

kha: - a:ntre > *kha:va:ntre* while eating

hu: - a:ntre > *hu:va:ntre* while sleeping

3. b. *V̆*1 & *V̆*1 ⟶ *V̄*1

Pi: - i:š > *pi : š* will drink

oḷa - a:v > *oḷa:v* keep coming

4. (a) $\phi \longrightarrow y \,/\, \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{i:} \\ \text{i} \end{matrix}\right\} - \& \bar{V}$

(b) $i: \longrightarrow i \,/\, y - \& \bar{V}$

pi: - o: > *pi : yo:* > *piyo:* drink

cogri - o: > *cogriyo:* girls

va:gri - o: > *va:griyo:* koravas (People of Korava tribe)

5. $\left\{\begin{matrix} \text{o:} \\ u \end{matrix}\right\} \longrightarrow \phi \,/\, -\& a:$

ka:ko: - a: > *ka:ku:* uncles

cogru - a: > *cogra:* boys

la:gḍu - a: > *la:gḍa:* sticks

ambo: - a: > *amba:* mangoes

6. $n \longrightarrow ṇ \,/\, \left\{\begin{matrix} ṭ \\ ḍ \\ ṇ \end{matrix}\right\} \& -$

ku:ṭ - nu > *ku:ṭṇu* should pound

vaṇ - na:k > *vaṇṇa:k* plait completely

7. $\text{n} \longrightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} l \\ ḷ \\ r \end{matrix}\right\} \begin{matrix} /\, ḷ \,\&\, - \\ /\, l \,\&\, - \\ /\, r \,\&\, - \end{matrix}$

ba:ḷ - na:k > *ba:ḷḷa:k* burn (completely)

bo:l - na k > *bo:lla:k* speak ,,

kar - na:k > *karra:k* do ,,

8. $ḍ \longrightarrow ṇ \,/\, - \,\&\, na:k$

toḍ - na:k > *toṇṇa:k* break (completely)

9. *l* → *ḷ* / *c̣* & —

c̣ is for retroflex consonants

pa:ḷ - li > *pa:ḷḷi* raise

to:ḍ - li > *to:ḍḷi* break

10. *r* → *ḷ* / — & *ḍi*

va:ndar - ḍi > *va:ndaḷḍi* she monkey

camha:r - ḍi > *camha:ḷḍi* cobbler woman

11. $\left\{\begin{matrix} o: \\ u \end{matrix}\right\}$ → *a:* / — & case
n. p. r.

n. p. r. stands for non-proper nouns.

bo:gḍo: - ne > *bo:gḍa:ne* to the goat

cogru - ne > *cogra:ne* to the boy

luṅḍu - ne > *luṅḍa:ne* to the cloth

where as

ra:mu - ne > *ra:mune* to Ramu

12. $\left\{\begin{matrix} e. \\ u: \end{matrix}\right\}$ → $\left\{\begin{matrix} a \\ a: \end{matrix}\right\}$ — & $\left\{\begin{matrix} r\phi \\ r \end{matrix}\right\}$

me: - r - a: > *ma:ra:* my

tu: - r - a: > *ta:ra:* your

hame: - r - a: > *hamar:a:* our

13. *e:* → ϕ / CVC — & *ne*

hame: - ne > *hamne* to us

tume: - ne > *tumne* to you

14. $e: \longrightarrow a \,/\, \# \begin{Bmatrix} C \\ CVCC \end{Bmatrix} - \,\&\, ne$

me: - ne > mane to me

bomme: - ne > bommane to the doll

15. $C_1 \longrightarrow C_1 u \,/\, - \,\&\, kor$

C_1 may be any consonant except *v* in the word final position.

bo·l - kor > bo:lukor keep telling or speaking

pa:ḍ - kor > pa:ḍukor keep taking

bunJ - kor > bunJukor keep frying

16. $\begin{bmatrix} a: \\ e: \\ i: \\ u: \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \tilde{a}v \\ \tilde{e}v \\ \tilde{i}: \\ \tilde{u}: \end{bmatrix} \,/\, - \,\&\, kor$

kha: - kor > khãvkor keep eating

le: - kor > lẽvkor keep buying

pi: - kor > pĩ:kor keep drinking

hu. - kor > hũ:kor keep sleeping

17. $- \bar{V}v \longrightarrow \tilde{V}v \,/\, - \;\&\; kor$

pora:v - kor > porã:vkor keep stringing

dho:v - kor > dhõ:vkor keep washing

18. $v \longrightarrow \phi \,/\, \&\, y$

hamJa:v - y - o: > hamJa:yo: caused to hear

nha:v - y - o: > nha:yo: bathed

19. $v \longrightarrow y \; / \; \begin{Bmatrix} \text{CCV} \\ \text{CVC(C)V} \end{Bmatrix} \; — \; \& \; \begin{Bmatrix} \check{s} \\ na{:}k \end{Bmatrix}$

pora:v - na:k > *pora:yna k* string completely

nha:v - š - i > *nha:yiš* will wash

hamJa:v - š - i > *hamJa:yiš* will cause to hear

pora:v - š - i > *pora:yiš* will string

20. $\breve{V} \longrightarrow \bar{V} \; / \; — \; \& \; t/s$

ma:ru - t > *ma:ru:t* only mine

inu - t > *inu:t* only his

kambe: - t > *kambe:t* only kambe:

21. $y \longrightarrow \phi \; / \; — \; \& \; i$

kar - y - i > *kari* did, she

bo:l - y - i > *bo:li* told, she

22. (C) VCC $\bar{V}$*r* - (C) VC*r* / — &

utta:r - a:v > *utra:v* cause to get down

katte:r - katro: > *katro:* cut, you

cikke:r - y - o: > *cikryo:* called, he

23. $\begin{bmatrix} \text{(C) C } \bar{V} \text{ C (V)} \\ \text{(C) C } \bar{V} \\ \text{C } \bar{V} \text{ C C V} \\ \text{V C } \bar{V} \text{ C V} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \text{(C) C V C} \\ \text{(C) C V} \\ \text{C V C C} \\ \text{V C V C} \end{bmatrix} \; — \; \& \; \text{Caus}_1$

Caus_1 stands for primary causal morpheme.

ṭho:kṭ - a:v > *ṭhoka:v* cause to beat

dho:v - a:ḍṭ > *dhova:ḍṭ* cause to wash

bo:l - a:v > *bola:v* cause to speak

kha: - *ḍa:v* > *khaḍa:v* cause to eat, feed

ma:ṅgɨ - *a:v* > *maṅga:v* cause to ask

uba:ḷɨ - *a:v* > *ubaḷa:v* cause to boil

24. — *v* > ϕ / — & ϕ passive

hukka:v - ϕ > *hukka:* get dry

These morphophonemic rules henceforth referred to as R_1, R_2 etc.

3. NOUN

3.1 NS ⟶ Sub + (CA) + (M)

Noun satellite (NS) in *Va:gribo:li* represents nouns with or without suffixes Noun satellite should not be confounded with noun phrase (NP) NS is rewritten as substantive (Sub) followed by case (CA) or / and modifier suffix (M)

e g

Sub· *Va:gri* korava man

bayko: woman

ha:t hand

raṇ colour

me:va:ḍo: Mevado, devotee of Meenakshi

veRɨḷiva:ḷo: devotee of Kali

matsɨliya:rci fisherwoman

Sub + CA: *va:gri - ne* to the koravaman

bayko: - ni > (R11) bayka:ni of the woman

ha:t - ne of the hand

raṅ - ne of the colour

matsɨliya:rci - ni of the fisherwoman

Sub + CA + M:

ha:ḷo:-ne-t > (R 11) *ha:ḷa net* only to the brother-in-law

va:gri-ne-t only to the koravaman

Sub + M: *va:gri-t* > (R 20) *va:gri:t* only the koravaman

me:va:ḍo:-t only the devotee of Meenakshi

me:-t only I

ivṇe: - t only they

3.2 Sub $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} N \\ PN \end{Bmatrix}$

Substantive is divided into nouns (N) and pronouns (PN). Note that pronouns will not take any adjective while nouns can take adjectives.

e. g. N:	*bha:y* brother		*ka:ko:* uncle
	ma:ši aunt		*dha:n* rice
	dhey god		*de:vaḷ* temple
Adj + N:	*mo:ṭṭo: bha:y* elder brother		
	ašal dha:n good rice		
	navu de:vaḷ new temple		
PN:	*me:* I		
	yo: he, she, it		
	ivṇe: they		

3.3 N $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} N^S \\ ND \end{Bmatrix}$

Noun is classified into noun simple (N^S) and noun derived (ND) on the basis of the suffixal morpheme they have in their structure.

e. g.

N^S:	*aya:* mother	*ba:* father
	jha:ḍɨ tree	*murɨgo:* cock
ND:	*matsɨli-a:r* > (R 4) *matsɨliya:r* fisherwoman	
	te:l-i oilman	
	ke:ttar-a:ḍi field and its near by place	

3.4 $N^s \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} Ngm \\ Ngn \end{Bmatrix}$

N^s is classified into morpologically gender marked nouns (Ngm) and gender unmarked nouns (Ngn). The unmarked nouns reveal their gender in the syntactical construction. (for the expansion of ND refer 3.46).

e. g.

Ngm: *oḍ - o:* grand father

oḍ - i grand mother

po:ti - o: > (R4) *po:tiyo:* grand son

po:ti - ṇi grand daughter

me:va:ḍ - o: male devotee of Meenakshi

me:va:ḍ - i female devotee of Meenakshi

Ngn: *bhe:n* sister

ba:vri husband

de:var husband's younger brother

je:ṭ husband's elder brother

ra:ṇḍɨ wife

hakkat Hakkat goddess

mar bhe:n avi my sister came

mar bha:y avyo: my brother came

mar ba:vri avyo: my husband came

mar ra:ṇḍɨ avi my wife came

Note that feminine nouns take *avi* whereas the masculine nouns take *avyo:*

3 5 Ngm ⟶ St + Gr + (Pl)

Gender marked nouns consist of stem followed by any one of the gender markers. It can be followed by plural marker optionally.

e. g. St + Gr

ma:ḍaR - o: man

ma:ḍaš-i woman

kutr - o: dog (mas)

kutr - i bitch

kutr - u dog (neut)

St + Gr + Pl:

ma:ḍaR - o: - a: > (R 5) *ma:ḍaRa:* men

ma:ḍaš - i - e: > (R 4) *ma:ḍašiye:* women

kutr - o: - a: > (R 5) *kutra:* dogs (mas)

kutr - i: - e: > (R 5) *kutriye:* bitches

kutr - u - a: > (R 5) *kutra:* dogs (neut)

3.6 $\text{St} \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{StH} \\ \text{StHn} \end{Bmatrix}$

Stems are classified into two groups as stems denoting humanbeings (StH) and stems denoting non-human beings (StHn). The former takes masculine and feminine gender markers only while the latter takes not only masculine, feminine markers but neuter gender marker as well.

e. g. StH:

ha:ḷ - o: brother-in-law

ha:ḷ - i sister-in-law

StHn:

keḷḍ - o: calf (mas.)

keḷḍ - i calf (fem.)

keḷḍ - u calf (neut.)

3.7 StH $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} StH_1 \\ StH_2 \end{Bmatrix}$

Stems denoting human nouns are classified into StH_1 and StH_2 on the basis of masculine allomorph that they can take while StH_1 and StH_2 stems take same feminine allomorph (Cf. 3.57). They take different allomorphs for masculine.

e. g. StH_1:

cogr - u korava boy

go:ḷi - u > (R4) *go:ḷiyu* boy

StH_2:

cogr - i korava girl

goḷḷ - i > *goḷḷi* girl

ha:ḷ - i sister-in-law

na:n - i grandmother

3.8 Ngn $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} Nm \\ Nf \\ Nn \end{Bmatrix}$

Ngn is further divided into three classes on the basis of the gender (unmarked) to which the nouns belong syntactically. Ngn is classified into masculine (Nm), feminine (Nf) and neuter (Nn). All proper nouns and common nouns (gender unmarked) come under this class.

e g Nm: *ciyo:* son

ba:ba: younger brother

barkna:de v Barkanadeve

ma:limpe:ṭ Malimpattan

Nf: *phuy* aunt

ba:y woman

bhe:n sister

veRḷi Kali (goddess)

Nn: *aṅgḷi* finger

baṇḍo: stone

ti:n three

ghe:r house

ra:tsu thing

3.9 Nm $\longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{NPm} \\ \text{NCm} + (\text{Pl}) \end{array} \right\}$

Nm is divided into proper nouns (NPm) which will not take plural marker and common nouns (NCm) which can take plural marker.

e. g. NPm:

barkna:de:v Barknadeve

ma:limpe:ṭ Malimpattan

NCm: *dho:bi* washerman

va:ndar monkey

gula:m slave

RaRro: father-in-law

NCm + Pl:

dho:bi - e: > (R4) *dho:biye:* washermen

RaRro: - a: > (R5) *RaRra:* fathers-in-law

Nu + NCm:

ti:n va:ndar three monkeys

pã:c gula:m five slaves

3.10 NCm $\longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{NCm}_1 \\ \text{NCm}_2 \end{array} \right\}$

NCm is classified into two sub-classes viz NCm_1 which can occur as base for derived nouns. Certain feminine nouns

are derived from masculine nouns by adding certain suffixes like-*ṇi.*

e. g. NCm_1:

dho:bi - ṇi washer woman

parangi - ṇi white woman

NCm_2:

ciyo: son

va:gri koravaman

3.11 $NCm_1 \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} NCm_1\ 1 \\ NCm_1.\ 2 \\ NCm_1.\ 3 \\ NCm_1.\ 4 \end{array} \right\}$

NCm_1 is divided into four groups on the basis of the derivative suffixal allomorphs they can have.

e. g.

NCm_1. 1 *paraṅgi - ṇi* white woman

dho:bi - ṇi washer woman

NCm_1. 2 *haza:m - ḍi* barber woman

gula:m - ḍi slave woman

NCm_1. 3 *nho:r - aṇ* vixen

jo:g - aṇ witch

aṭ - a:ṇi husband's elder brother's wife

3.12 $Nf \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} NPf \\ NCf+(Pl) \end{array} \right\}$

Nf consists of femenine proper nouns (NPf) and feminine common nouns (NCf). The latter can have plural marker.

e. g. Npf: *hakkat* Hakkat (goddess)

Saro:ja: Saroja

Ka:ḍa:mbu:r Kadambur

Ncf: *bhe:n* sister

ma:ši mother's sister (yr)

3.13 Nn ⟶ $\left\{ \begin{matrix} Nn_1 \\ Nn_2 \end{matrix} \right\}$ + (Pl)

Nn is classified into Nn_1 and Nn_2, the former consists of bound forms which occur only with markers denoting sizes, the latter is not capable of taking such markers.

e g Nn_1:

billa:ḍ - i small cat, house cat

billa:ḍ - o: big cat, wild cat

haṇṭk - u big pot

haṇṭk - i small pot

Nn_1 + Pl:

billa:ḍ - i - e: > (R 4) *billa:ḍiye:* small cats

billa:ḍ - o: - a: > (R 5) *billa:ḍa:* big cats

haṇṭk - i - e: > (R 4) *haṇṭkiye:* small pots

Nn_2:

ha:t hand

virdhi toe-ring

ambo: mango

Nn_2 + Pl:

virdhi - e: > (R 4) *virdhiye:* toe-roigs

ambo: - a: > (R 5) *amba:* mangoes

Nu + Nn_2:

ca:r ha:t four hands

3.14 $Nn_1 \longrightarrow Nn_1s + Sz$

Nn_1 consists of stem (Nn_1s) and size (Sz) markers. These markers denote either size or quality of the object. Note that size markers are homophonous with gender markers in *va:gribo:li.* For example one of the masculine allomorph is-*o:* and feminine is -*i*. Magnitutive allomorph is also-*o:* and diminutive is-*i*.

e. g. i. *ka:kṇ* - *o:* big bangle

ka:kṇ - *i* small bangle

ii. *murɪg* - *o:* cock (mas)

murɪg -*i* hen (fem)

In the first set -*o:* and -*i* are size markers while in the second set -*o:* and -*i* are gender markers.

3.15 $Sz \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} Mg \\ Dm \end{Bmatrix}$

Size is classified into magnitutive (Mg) and diminutive (Dm) Mg denotes bigness in size or wildness in quality. Dm denote. smallness in size or fineness in quality.

e. g. Dm:

ḍo:r - *i* thin rope

ke:kḍ - *i* small crab

Mg: *ḍo:r* - *o:* thick rope

ke:kḍ - *o:* big crab

3.16 $Mg \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} -u \\ -o: \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \text{ X } k \text{ —} \\ / \text{ elsewhere.} \end{matrix}$

There are two markers denoting magnitutive -*u* and -*o:*. -*u* occurs after the nouns ending in *k* and -*o:* occurs elsewhere. X in *k* stands for any phoneme or sequences of phonemes which can occur in that position.

e g -*u* *haṇɨk - u* big pot

-*o:* *ke:kḍ - o:* big crab

ga:gr - o: big skirt

3 17 Dm ⟶ $\left\{\begin{matrix} \phi \\ i \end{matrix}\right\}$ y —
elsewhere

As magnitutive, Diminutive also has two markers ϕ and -*i*, of which the former occurs after nouns ending in -*y* and the latter elsewhere.

e g. *hũy - ϕ > hũy* small needle

ke:kḍ - i small crab

3.18 Nn_2 ⟶ $\left\{\begin{matrix} \text{Nord} \\ \text{Nu} \end{matrix}\right.$

Nn_2 is classified into ordinary nouns (Nord) which can take attributes and numerals (Nu) which will not have attributes.

e. g. Nord: *pa:lo:* leaf

o:haḍɨ medicine

ha:p snake

haryu pa:lo: green leaf

ašal o:haḍɨ good medicine

ašal ha:p good snake

Nu: *be:* two

daR ten

ho:bar hundred

3.19 Nord ⟶ $\left\{\begin{matrix} \text{Nord}_1 \\ \text{Nord}_2 \end{matrix}\right\}$

Nord nouns are classified into two groups, one of which ($Nord_1$) may enter into the morphological construction known as derived nouns and $group_2$ ($Nord_2$) which remain as simple.

e. g. $Nord_1$: *ce:lu* child

te:l oil

ke:ttar field

Nord $_1$ + derivative:

cel - ka:ḷi woman with a child

te:l - i oil man

ke:ttar - a:ḍi field and near by place

$Nord_2$: *za:m* guava fruit

rapya: rupee

ha:t hand

bukkiye: heart

3.20 $Nord_1 \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} Nord_1.\ a \\ Nord_1.\ b \end{Bmatrix}$

Ordinary nouns of class 1 are further classified into two subclasses where each class takes different derivative morpheme. $Nord_1$ a class can take derivative denoting person and $Nord_1$ b non-person.

e. g. Nord 1. a:

vhiya: - ti married person (woman)

Nord !. b:

de:v - aḷ temple

3.21 $Nu \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} In \\ Fr \end{Bmatrix}$

Numerals are divided into integral numbers (In) and fractional numbers (Fr) where the former alone can take ordinal suffix.

e. g. In:

e:k one

be: two

ca:r four

pã:c five

In + ordinal :

e:k - mant first

be: - mant second

ca:r - mant fourth

pã·c - mant fifth

Fr: *haḍt* half

hava: quarter

adhu half

$$3.23 \quad \text{In} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{In } 1 \\ \text{In } 2 \\ \text{In } 3 \\ \text{In } 4 \\ \text{In } 5 \\ \text{In } 6 \\ \text{In } 7 \\ \text{In } 8 \\ \text{In } 9 \\ \text{In } 10 \\ \text{In } 20 \\ \text{In } 100 \\ \text{In } 1000 \\ \text{In } 100000 \\ \text{In } 10000000 \end{array} \right\} + (\text{ordinal})$$

Integrals are divided into fifteen classes where each one represents a basic numeral. Every numeral has its own alternants which go into the construction of higher numerals in the morphological construction.

$$3.23 \quad \text{Inl} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} yak \\ eb \\ gya: \\ e{:}k \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} - \; kam \\ - \; bi{:}\check{s} \\ - \; ra: \\ \quad \text{elsewhere} \end{array}$$

In 1 has four alternants where each one has its own distribution. *yak* occurs with the morpheme *kam*, *eb* with *bi:š*, *gya:* with *ra:* and *e:k* elsewhere.

e. g. *yak - kam* one less

eb - bi:š twenty

gya - ra: eleven

e:k one

3.24 In 2 $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} ba: \\ be: \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / - ra: \\ / - \end{matrix}$

In 2 has two allomorphs *ba:* and *be:* where *ba:* occurs before *-ra:*, and the latter occurs elsewhere.

e. g. *ba: - ra:* twelve

be: two

3.25 In 3 $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} te: \\ ti:n \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / - ra: \\ / - \end{matrix}$

Note that In. 3 has two forms (*ti:n*~*tarne:*) which are in free variation. But in usage there is a little restriction between these twe forms (cf. syntax).

te: - ra: thirteen

ti:n three, *tarne:* three

3.26 In 4 $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} sav- \\ ca:r \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / - da: \\ / - \end{matrix}$

ca:r means four. The other alternant occurs before *-da:*.

sav - da: fourteen

ca:r four

3.27 In 5 $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} pand- \\ p\bar{a}{\cdot}c \sim \tilde{a}:ts \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / - ra: \\ / - \end{matrix}$

There are two forms which are partially homophonous but synonymous in their content. Unlike In. 3 there is no restriction in usage. *Pand-*occurs before *-ra:*

e. g. *pand - ra:* fifteen

pã:ts~pã:c five

3.28 In 6 $\longrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} \textit{ho:} \\ \textit{co} \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l} /\ \text{—}\textit{ḷa:} \\ /\ \text{—} \end{array}$

In 6 has two alternants. *ho:* occurs before *ḷa:*

e. g. *ho: - ḷa:* sixteen

co: six

3.29 In 7 $\longrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} \textit{hat} \\ \textit{ha:t} \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l} /\ \text{—}\textit{ra:} \\ /\ \text{—} \end{array}$

e. g. *hat - ra:* seventeen

ha:t seven

3.30 In 8 $\longrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} \textit{aṭha:} \\ \textit{a:ṭhɨ} \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l} /\ \text{—}\textit{ra:} \\ /\ \text{—} \end{array}$

e. g. *aṭha: - ra:* eighteen

ã:ṭhɨ eight

3.31 In 9 $\longrightarrow$ *nãv*

In 9 has only one form *nãv* which means nine.

3.32 In 10 $\longrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} \textit{ra:} \\ \\ \textit{ḷa:} \\ \textit{da:} \\ \textit{daR} \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l} /\ \left\{\begin{array}{l} \textit{gaya:} \\ \textit{ba:} \\ \textit{te:} \\ \textit{pand:} \\ \textit{hat:} \\ \textit{aṭha:} \end{array}\right\}\text{—} \\ /\ \textit{ho:}\ \text{—} \\ /\ \textit{sav:}\ \text{—} \\ /\ \text{—} \end{array}$

In 10 morpheme has four variants.

ra: occur with five morphemes, *ḷa:* occurs with one morpheme, *da:* with one and *daR* elsewhere.

e. g. *-ra:* *gya: - ra:* elevan

ba: - ra: twelve

te: - ra: thirteen

pand - ra: fifteen

hat - ra: seventeen

aṭha: - ra: eighteen

-da: *sav - da:* fourteen

-ḷa: *ho: - ḷa:* sixteen

3.33 In 100 ⟶ *ho:bar~ho:*

In 100 denoting hundred has two forms which free vary in all their distribution. But the form *ho:* occurs in more compounds than *ho:bar*. This specialized use should be noted even though the other use is also correct.

e. g. *ho:bar* hundred

ho: hundred

be:ho: two hundred

ti:n ho: three hundred

ti:n ho:bar three hundred

3.34 In 1000 ⟶ *haja:r* thousand

3.35 In 10000 ⟶ *lakṣam* lakh

3 36 In 10000000 ⟶ *ko:ḍi* crore

This form *ko:ḍi* which means crore is homophonous with the morpheme denoting twenty. (cf. 3.37).

3.37 In 20 ⟶ { *bi:š* / *ko:ḍi* / *viyeR* } / *eb* — / — / —

There are three forms in which *bi:š* occurs after *eb* 'one'. *ko:ḍi* and *viyeR* occur as free varying forms except in elicitation where *viyeR* alone is used.

e. g. *viyer* twenty

e:kupar viyer twenty one

eb - bi:š one twenty

ko:ḍi twenty, in expressions like twenty birds etc.

ko:ḍi jina:var marla:ya: I brought twenty birds in the hunt.

$$3.38 \quad Fr \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Fr\ 1 \\ Fr\ 2 \\ Fr\ 3 \\ Fr\ 4 \\ Fr\ 5 \end{array} \right\}$$

Fractions are divided into five classes where each class has its own basic meaning.

$$3.39 \quad Fr\ 1 \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} po{:}ṇo{:} \\ po{:}ṇu \\ po{:}ṇa{:} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} /\ \text{-}o{:} \\ /\ \text{-}u \\ /\ \text{-}a{:} \end{array}$$

Fr 1 has three forms where each one has phonologically conditioned occurrence. X in *Xo:*, *Xu*, *Xa:* stands for any word which ends in either *o:* or *u* or *a:*. The occurrence of these alternants is conditioned by this vowel ending

e g *po:ṇo: rapyo:* three quarter of a rupee,

po:ṇa: be:rapya: one and three quarter of a rupee.

po:ṇu payšu quarter anna or three quarter paisa.

Note that *po:ṇo:* means one quarter less to the following integral number or any amount.

$$3.40 \quad Fr\ 2 \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} haḍɨ \\ adhu \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} /\ \text{- In} \\ /\ \text{-} \end{array}$$

Fr 2 has two forms in which *haḍɨ* occurs in the construction with integrals while the latter (*adhu*) occurs elsewhere.

e. g   *haḍɨ ti:n* three and a half

haḍɨ ca:r four and a half

adhu half

adh - e:ḷi a half rupee

The related words are *adhe:ḷi* and *ardhaḷ* which mean half rupee and half (share) respectively. If the forms are segmented out as given below, numarals also wlll occur as base for derivatives. The suffixes do not have any meaning.

adh - e:ḷi half rupee

ardh - aḷ half

Therefore here they are treated as variants.

3.41 $$\text{Fr 3} \longrightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} \textit{hava:} \\ \textit{pa:vlu} \\ \textit{ko:rbar} \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l} / \text{ — In} \\ / \text{ —} \\ / \text{ —} \end{array}$$

Fraction 3 has three alternants. *hava:* occurs in compounds while *pa:vlu* denotes quarter or quarter rupee. *ko:rbar* is the unconditional synonym to *pa:vlu.*

e. g.   *hava: ti:n* three and a quarter

hava: (e:k) one and a quarter

3.42 Fr 4 ⟶ *phalam*

Fraction 4 denotes two annas or one eighth of a rupee. The value varies depending upon the attributes. The expressions

e g.   *mo:ṭṭo phalam* literally means big two annas

nha:ni phalam small two annas

Note that the former denotes two and a half and the latter one and a quarter anna.

3.43 Fr 5 ⟶ *ḍo:ḍɨ* one and a half

3.44 Fr 6 ⟶ *aḍha:y* two and a half

3.45 Fr 7 $\longrightarrow$ *hunnt* three and a half

3.46 ND $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} ND_1 \\ ND_2 \end{Bmatrix}$

Derived noun (ND) is classified into two groups as ND_1 and ND_2 where ND_1 has the distinction of gender while ND_2 does not have. Note that the base may or may not have the gender marker.

e. g. ND_1:

ke:ttar - va:ḷ - o: owner of the field

cogri - va:ḷ - o: bride's father

bo:gḍo: - va:ḷ - o: owner of a goat

In the above illustrations (ii) and (iii) have *-i*, *-o:* in the stem as gender marker while (i) does not have any.

ND_2: *de:v - aḷ* temple

pa:ṇi - e:r > (R 4) *pa:ṇiye:r* last ceremony

3.47 ND_1 $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} ND_1.1 \\ ND_1.2 \\ ND_1.3 \end{Bmatrix}$ + (Pl)

Derived nouns of ND_1 are divided into three classes where the first consists of stem, derivative suffix and a gender marker. Second class has stem and derivative suffix while the third can have optionally gender suffix in addition to the derivative suffix.

3.48 ND_1. 1 $\longrightarrow$ Ns+Dsl+Gr+(Pl)

Derived nouns of ND_1.1 class have nouns as their base to which derivative suffix (Ds) is added which is again followed by any one of the gender markers.

3 49 Dsl ⟶ *va:ḷ*

e g. *dhey - va:ḷ - i - e:* > (R 4) *dheyva:ḷiyɛ:*
women who keep idols

ḍa:ṇḍa: - va:ḷ - o: - a: > (R 5) *ḍa:ṇḍa:va:ḷa:*
people who keep cattle

vilpu·r - va:ḷ - o: - a: > (R 5) *vilpu:rva:ḷa:*
people who hail from villupuram

3.50 ND_1. 3 ⟶ Ncm 1 + Fem.

ND_1. 3 consists unmarked masculine noun and feminine gender marker. Usually feminine nouns are not derived from masculine noun base in this language. But the derived nouns ND_1. 1 have such a criteria where not only the masculine nouns, but feminine and neuter nouns also occur as base for derivations resulting to masculine, feminine or neuter as the case may be.

3.51. ND_1. 2 ⟶ Nordl + Ds 2

NDl. 2 consists of ordinary nouns class$_1$ to which derivative suffixes are added. The derived noun may belong to the class of human nouns or neuter. The gender is syntactical.

e. g. *dharadɨ - e:lu* > (R 1) *dharade:lu* sick person

burbuḍɨ - ga:r drummars

3.52 Ds 2 ⟶

i	/ Nordl. a —
tɨ	/ Nordl. b —
ndar	/ Nordl. c —
ga:r	/ Nordl. d —
a·r	/ Nordl. e —
e:lu	/ Nordl. f —
daṇi	/ Nordl. g —
ka:ḷi	/ Nordl. h —
e:r	/ Nordl. i —
a:ḍi	/ Nordl. j —
aḷ	/ Nordl. k —

Derivative suffix 2 (Ds 2) has elevan forms where each one has its own lexical meaning and distribution

e. g Nord 1. a — *i*

te:l - i oilman

Nord 1. b — *ti*

vhiya: - ti married person (woman)

Nord 1. c — *ndar*

dayyo: - ndar angry person

Nord 1. d — *ga:r*

burbuḍɨ - ga:r drummar (people)

Nord 1. e — *a:r*

matsɨli - a:r > (R 4) *matsɨliya:r* fisher man

Nord. 1. f — *e:lu*

goḍ - e:lu leprosy

dharadɨ - e:lu > (R 1) *dharade:lu* diseased person

Nord. 1. g — *daṇi*

ghe:r - daṇi introvart

Nord 1. h — *ka:ḷi*

cel - ka:ḷi woman with a baby

Nord 1. i — *e:r*

pa:ṇi - e:r > (R 4) *pa:ṇiye:r* last rites

Nord 1. j — *a:ḍi*

ke:ttar - a:ḍi field and its near by place

Nord 1. k — *aḷ*

bav - aḷ a kind of twinkling light

de:v - aḷ temple

3.53 $ND_2 \longrightarrow ND_1\ 2 + (Ds\,3) + (Pl)$

Derived nouns of the second class can have Ds3 as optional category. Ds3 is always feminine marker to which the plural marker can be added optionally. The corresponding masculine for ND_2 is ND_2 itself where the (gender) masculine is unmarked.

3.54 Ds3 $\longrightarrow$ *ci*

ci as feminine suffix occurs with ND_1 2. Note that *ci* is one of the alternants of feminine gender.

e. g. ND_1. 2 + Ds 3:

matsɨliya:r - ci fisher woman

burbudɨga:r - ci drummar woman

ND_1. 2 + Ds 3 + Pl:

matsɨliya.r - ci - e: > (R 4) *matsɨliya:rciye:* fisher women

burbuḍɨ - ga:r - ci - e: > *burbuḍɨga:rciye:* drummar women

3.55 $Gr \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} Mas \\ Fem \\ Neut \end{Bmatrix}$

Gender (Cf 3.5) is expanded into masculine (Mas), feminine (Fem), and neuter (Neut). Gender distinction in this language is grammatical. It is not necessary that the natural gender of a noun is neglected and assigned to another gender. This feature should be noted in this language because it deviates in this respect when compared to other Indo-Aryan languages.

3.56 $Mas \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ o: \end{Bmatrix} \Bigg/ \begin{matrix} StH1 - \\ \begin{Bmatrix} StH2 - \\ StHn - \\ ND_1.\ 1 - \end{Bmatrix} - \end{matrix}$

Masculine has two forms *-u* and *-o:* where *u* occurs with stems StH1 and *o:* with StH2, StHn and ND_1. 1

e. g. StH1 - *u*

go:ḷi - u > (R 4) *go:ḷiyu* a boy

cogr - u a korava boy

StH2 - *o:*

nha:n - o: grand father (mother's father)

oḍ - o: grand father (father's father)

StHn - *o:*

bo:gḍ - o: he goat

murɩg - o: cock

ND_1. 1 — *o:*

še:ḷɩ - va:ḷ - o: devotee of Amman

hi:ra: - va:ḷ - o: descendant of Hira

3.57 $$\text{Fem} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} i & / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ns} \\ \text{ND}_1.\ 1 \end{array} \right\} — \\ ṇi & / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NmCl. 1} \\ \text{X}_1 \end{array} \right\} — \\ ḍi & / \ \text{NmCl. 2} — \\ aṇ & / \ \text{NmCl. 3} — \\ a{:}ṇi & / \ \text{NmCl. 4} — \\ ci & / \ \text{ND}_2 — \end{array} \right.$$

Feminine has six forms which are both lexically and phonologically conditioned alternants.

e. g. Ns — *i*

cogr - i girl (korava tribe)

goḷḷ - i girl

murɩg - i hen

nha:n - i grand mother (mother's mother)

NDl. 1 — *i*

hira: - va:ḷ - i descendants of Hira (fem)

Nmcl. 1 — *ṇi*

paraṅgi - ṇi white woman

po:ti - ṇi grand daughter

Nmcl. — *ḍi*

haza:m - ḍi barber woman

va:ndar - ḍi > (R 10) *va:ndalḍi* she monkey

Nmcl. 3 — *an*

jo:g - aṇ witch

Nmcl. 4 — *a:ṇi*

de:var - a:ṇi husband's younger brother's wife

ND2 — *ci*

matstliya:r - ci fisher woman

3.58 Neut ⟶ *u*

Neuter morpheme has only one form which occurs with stems Stn and ND_1. 1.

e. g. StHn — *u*

bogḍ - u goat

murtg - u fowl

keḷḍ - u calf

kutr - u dog

Ndl. 1 — *u*

rapya: - va:ḷ - u the person who has money

day - va:ḷ - u the person who has idols

3.59 PN $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{PPN} \\ \text{IPN} \\ \text{RPN} \end{Bmatrix}$

pronouns (PN) are classified as personal pronouns (PPN), interrogative pronouns (IPN) and relative pronouns (RPN). They differ in their capability of distinguishing the number, gender and person.

3.60 PPN $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{FP} \\ \text{SP} \\ \text{TP} \end{Bmatrix}$

Personal pronouns (PPN) have the distinction of number singular and plural, but not gender They are divided into first person pronouns (FP), second person pronouns (SP) and third person pronouns (TP).

3.61 FP $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{FP s} \\ \text{FP p} \end{Bmatrix}$

First person (FP) pronouns have singular (FPs) and Plural (FPp).

3.62 FPs $\longrightarrow$ *me:*

me: 'I'

3.63 FPp $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{FPpi} \\ \text{FPpe} \end{Bmatrix}$

First person plural is divided into inclusive plural (FPpi) which includes the speaker and hearer and exclusive plural (FPpe) which does not include the hearer.

e. g. FPpi:

apne: we (inclusive)

FPpe:

hame: we (exclusive)

3.64 SP $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} SPs \\ SPp \end{Bmatrix}$

Second person pronouns (SP) are divided into singular (SPs) and plural (SPp).

e. g. SPs:

tu: you

SPp:

tume: you

3.65 TP $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} TPs \\ TPp \end{Bmatrix}$

Third person pronouns like other pronouns are divided into singular (TPs) and plural (TPp).

3.66 TPs $\longrightarrow$ $\begin{Bmatrix} R \\ P \end{Bmatrix}$

Third person singular is again classified as remote singular (R) and proximate singular (P). This classification is necessary because of the visibility and non-visibility of the person or object referred.

e. g. R: *yo:* he, she, it
P: *i:* he, she, it

3.67 TPp $\longrightarrow$ TPs + Pl

Third person plural forms consist of third person singular and plural marker. Such segmentation is possible only to these forms and not for FP and SP. If the plural marker is segmented for FP and SP it will lead to the differences in the shape of the stem and tactical arrangement of morphemes.

e. g. *a - vṇe:* > *avṇe:* they
i - vṇe: > *ivṇe:* they

tu: sg
tu - me: Pl. (*me:* plural suffix?)

me: I
ha - me: we (*ha* Plural suffix?)

3.68 IPN $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{IPPN} \\ \text{INPN} \end{Bmatrix}$

Interrogative pronouns are of two kinds. IPPN stands for interrogative personal pronoun which is used for both singular and plural. INPN stands for interrogative non-person pronoun. It is also used for both singular and plural.

e. g. IPPN: *ko:ṇɨ* who?
INPN: *šu:* what?

a: *ko:ṇɨ* who is he? (Proximate)
yo: ko:ṇɨ who is he? (Remote)
avṇe: ko:ṇɨ who are they?
a: šu: what is this?
ivṇe: šu: what are they?

3.69 RPN $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{RPNs} \\ \text{RPNp} \end{Bmatrix}$

Relative pronouns (RPN) are divided into singular (RPNs) and plural (RPNp).

3.70 RPNs $\longrightarrow$ St + Gr.

Singular relative pronoun consists of stem and gender suffix.

e. g. *t - o:* he
t - i: she
t - u it

3.71 RPNp $\longrightarrow$ St + Pl

Plural relative pronoun has only one form where there is stem followed by number. The plural is used for all the three genders.

tivṇe: they

ka:l ko:ṇɨ gayo:ki to: avše:

The man he who went yesterday will come today.

ko:ṇi jaṇa:yki ti: pa:ḷɨše: The woman she who gave (to a child) will save the child.

ka:l levyo:ki šu: tu:t a:jɨbi levnu The thing which you bought yesterday should be boubirthght today.

ko:ṇɨ ka:m karaski tivṇe: rapya:levnu

Those who do work should get money.

3.72 $$\text{Pl} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -e: \\ -a: \\ -\tilde{e}: \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} v\underset{\cdot}{n}e: \\ m\underset{\cdot}{n}e: \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} / \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Xi \\ 5 \end{array} \right\} — \\ / \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Xo: \\ Xu \end{array} \right\} — \\ / \ (C)\ CVyy- \\ / \ \text{PN} — \end{array}$$

Plural morpheme has four alternants. These alternants are morphologically and partially phonologically conditioned. x In *Xi*, *Xo*:, *Xu* stands for any phoneme / phonemes preceeding to it. 5 stand for five lexical items listed below. (C) *CVy* stands for any monosyllabic ending in *y*. There are only two lexical items in this class. PN stands for pronoun. (cf 3. 67).

e. g. *i-e*:

va:gri-e: > (R 4) *va:griye*. korava men

ma:ši-e: > (R 4) *ma:šiye:* mother's-sisters
cogri-e: > (R 4) *cogriye:* girls

5 *-e:*

ho:kkɨ-e: > (R 1) *ho:kke:* co-wives
bhe:n-e: sisters
vhavɨ-e: > (R 1) *vhave:* daughters-in-law
ra:ṇḍɨ-e: > (R 1) *ra:ṇḍe:* wives
laggɨ-e: > (R 1) *lagge:* sticks

o: - a:

ka:ko:-a: > (R 5) *ka:ka:* uncles
bayko:-a: > (R 5) *bayka:* women
pa:lo:-a: > (R 5) *pa:la:* leaves

u - a:

cogru-a: > (R 5) *cogra:* boys
kutru-a: > (R 5) *kutra:* dogs
paṇḍu-a: > (R 5) *paṇḍa:* fruits

PN - *vṇe:*

-mṇe:
a -vṇe: > *avṇe:* they
a -mṇe: > *amṇe:* they

(C) C$\check{V}$*yy* — *ẽ:*

bhayy-ẽ: brothers
gãyy-ẽ: cows

3.73 $$\text{CA} \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Acc.} \\ \text{Dat.} \\ \text{Gen.} \\ \text{Ins.} \\ \text{Loc.} \\ \text{Ass.} \\ \text{Abl} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Nouns are declined in sevan cases in *Va:gribo:li.* The cases (CA) are accusative, dative, genitive, instrumental, locative, associative and ablative. Vocative is not treated as a separate case like nominative. These two cases do not bring any change in the noun form like other cases where there is affixal morpheme to denote the case. Case markers are added to the oblique form of the noun.

$$3.74 \quad \text{Acc} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi \\ \textit{ne} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tpp} \\ \text{Fppl} \end{array} \right\} \\ / \text{ Elsewhere} \end{array}$$

Accusative case has two markers: ∞ -φ occurs with first person inclusive plural and third person plurals. ∞ *-ne* occurs with other pronouns and nouns. Accusative marker is obligatory with pronouns but optional with nouns. In the accusative case constructions there should be an object and transitive verb.

e. g. ∞ -φ

ivṇe: -φ > *ivṇe:* they
apṇe: -φ > *apṇe:* us

-ne

i-ne > *ine* him, her, it
jha·ḍɨ-ne > (R1, R6) *jha.ḍṇe* tree (Acc)
cogru-ne > (R 11) *cogra:ne* child (Acc)
ra:mu-ne Ramu (Acc)
admi-ne person (Acc)
cogri-ne girl (Acc)
cogriye:-ne girls (Acc)
ma:ši-ne aunt (Acc)

[i] *me: ine bula:yo:* I invited him
[ii] *me: jha:ḍṇe katryo:* I cut the tree
[iii] *me: jha:ḍɨ katryo:* I cut the tree

[iv] *me: tune dhe:kyo:* I saw you

[v] *yo: mane cikryo:* He called me

Note that *jha:ḍṇe* in (ii) and *jha:ḍɨ* (iii) are accustive forms of *jha·ḍɨ* 'tree'. In the example number (ii) accusative marker is *-ne* while in [iii] it is optional but not ϕ.

3.75 Dat ⟶ *ne*

Dative case (Dat) has only marker *-ne* which is obligatory. One of the accusative markers (*-ne*) and this dative case marker are homophonous. But in constructions where the dative form of the noun occurs, there is the possibility of having an intransitive verb. This will not occur in the accusative constructions.

e. g. *va:gri-ne* to the korava man

bayko: - ne > (R 11) *bayka:ne* to the korava woman

apṇe: - ne: to us

i - ne > *ine* to him, to her, to it

me: - ne > (R 14) *mane* to me

ghe:r - ne (R 7) *ghe:rre* to the house

(i) *tu: va:grine dhan na:k* you give food to a Korava man

(ii) *me: ghe:rre gayo:* I went to the house

Note that *na:k* "give" is a transistive verb while *gayo:* "went" is intrastive

3.76 Ins ⟶ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} ti \\ ha{:}te{:} \end{array}\right\}$ / Nn —
/ Elsewhere.

Instrumental case (Ins) has two markers ∞ *-ti* and ∞ *-ha:te:*. ∞ *-ti* occurs with neuter nouns and inanimate ∞ *-ha:te:* occurs with

other nouns where the oblique form will be the genitive form of the nouns.

e. g. ∞ -*ti*

ha:t - ti by the hand
sari - ti by the sword
la:gḍa: - ti by the stick

-*ha:te:**

mar - ha:te: by me
ra:mu - ne - ha:te: by Ramu
va:gri - ne - ha:te: by the korava man

3 77 $\text{Gen} \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} r+(\text{Gr}) \\ n+\text{Gr} \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \begin{Bmatrix}\text{Fp}\\ \text{Sp}\end{Bmatrix} \text{—} \\ / \text{ Elsewhere} \end{matrix}$

Genitive case (Gen.) has two alternants which are lexically conditioned. Genitive differs from other cases significantly because, another noun follows the genitive in the construction. Here it behaves like an adjeetive. Therefore the genitive form also has the concord like adjective. Gr. denotes the concord which is optional with first and second person pronouns and obligatory with other nouns and pronouns. (For Gr. refer adjectives.)

e. g -*r*+(*Gr*)

(i) *me: -r* > (R14) *mar* my

(ii) *me: -r - o:* > (R12) *ma:ro:* my (mas)
me: -r - i > (R12) *ma:ri* my (Fem)
me: -r - u > (R12) *ma:ru* my (Neut)
me: -r - a: > (R12) *ma:ra:* my (pl)

* -*ha:te:* itself is another instrumental form of *ha:t* "hand". But descriptively it is treated as case marker.

(i) *tu - r-ϕ* > (R 12) *tar* your

(ii) *tu: - r - o:* > (R 12) *ta:ro:* your (mas)
-i > ,, *ta:ri* ,, (fem)
-u > ,, *ta:ru* ,, (neut)
-a: > ,, *ta:ra:* ,, (pl)

(i) *mar ba:* my father
mar aya: my mother
mar ra:tsu my things
mar cogra: my children

-n + Gr:

i - n - e > *ine* his, her, it's
- i > *ini* his, her, it's
- u > *inu* his, her, it's

kambe: - ne > *kambe:ne* Kambe's
- i > *kambe:ni* ,,
- u > *kambe:nu* ,,

(i) *ine cogru* his son
ini cogri his daughter
inu bandu:k his gun

(ii) *kambe:ne ciyo:* kambe's son
kambe:ni cogri kambe's daughter
kambe:nu bandu:k kambe's gun

3.78 Loc ⟶ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e: \\ me \end{array} \right\}$ / N_8——
/ Elsewhere-

Locative case (Loc) has two marker ∞ *e:* and ∞ *me.* ∞ *e:* occurs with eight nouns represented by N_8 here. ∞ *me* occurs with other nouns. Locative case is also expressed by post positions where

the post positions are impure markers. Each post position has its own lexical meaning.

Post positions: *kane* near
par on

e. g. N_8 - *e:*

paḍak - e: out side
dopp:r - e: at noon
kambar - e: on the hip
ka:ndɨ - e> ka:nde: on the shoulder
vha:ṇ - e: > vha:ṇe: in the morning
hayar - e: in the bazar
ha:ñjɨ - e: > (R 1) *ha:ñje:* in the evening
ra:t - e: in the night.
-me
jha:ḍɨ - me in the tree
ine - me > (R 12) *ina:me* in it
ba:vḍi - me in the well
sañci - me in the bag
ha:t - me in the hand

When the post positions occur after a noun they express the case. The genitive form of the pronouns take the post positions.

me: I
ma:ra: par on me
ma:ra: kane with me
jha:ḍɨkane near the tree
kambe:kane with kampe
ra:mukane with Ramu
sayda:kane with Sayda

3.79 Abl $\longrightarrow$ *tu*— $\left\{ \begin{matrix} NP \\ NL \end{matrix} \right\}$

Ablative case (Abl) has only one alternant *tu* which occurs with the nouns where the nouns are already declined in the locative case. Therefore the locative suffix occurs with oblique where the oblique consists of noun and locative marker (NL). If the nouns denote place names (NP), then ablative is directly added to them.

e. g. NL + Abl :

gharme - tu from the house
kambre: - tu from the hip
ha:tme - tu from the hand
jha:ḍɨme - tu from the tree
jha:ḍɨkane - tu > *jha:ḍɨkan(e)tu* from (near) the tree

NP + Abl :

gu:ḍalu:r - tu from Cuddalore
silmbaṙ - tu from Chidambaram

3.80 Ass ⟶ *ke:ḍe:* /NG—

Associative case (Ass) marker occurs with the genitive form of the noun (NG). When the genitive takes the associative suffix the marker will denote the gender of the noun and not the following noun.

e. g.
ma:ra: ke:ḍe: with me
ma:ri ke:ḍe: with me (fem)
ine ke:ḍe: with him
ini ke:ḍe: with her
kambe:ne ke:ḍe: with Kambe
bayka:nike:ḍe: with a woman
murɨgini ke:ḍe: with a hen
murɨga:neke:ḍe: with a cock

3 81 M ⟶ $\left\{ \begin{matrix} C \\ D \end{matrix} \right\}$

Modifier (M) is divided into comparative (C) and directive (D). Like case markers these suffixes two occur with nouns.

e. g. N + C:

da:ṇḍa: - ti than the bull
ma:r - ti than me
ine - ti than him, her, it

N + D:

dira:v - baṇi towards the sea
naddi - baiṇi towards river

3.82 C ⟶ *ti*

Comparative suffix *ti* occurs with nouns. Genitive form of pronouns take this comparative suffix. (cf. 3.81)

3.83 D ⟶ *baṇi*

Directive (D) shows the direction towards an object or from an object. (cf. 3.81)

3.a. STEM ALTERNANTS

{*ḍhe·ḍi*} pulaya man/woman

∞ *ḍhe:ḍi* occurs before masculine
∞ *ḍheṇ* occurs before feminine

{*ma:ḍaR*} non korava man/woman

∞ *ma:ḍaš-* occurs before feminine
∞ *ma:ḍaR-* else

{*jo:gi*}

∞ *jo:g-* occurs before feminine

∞ *jo:gi* else

{*nho:ri*} fox

∞ *nho:r-* occurs before feminine

∞ *nho:ri* else

{*je:ṭ*} husband's elder brother

∞ *jaṭ-* occurs before feminine

∞ *je:ṭ* else

{*hũy*} needle

∞ *hũy* occurs before diminutive

∞ *huññ-* else

{*ce:lu*} young one

∞ *celk-* occurs before derivative morpheme

∞ *ce:lu* else

{*go:ḷi*} non korava boy/girl

∞ *goḷḷ/goṇṇ* occurs before feminine

∞ *go:ḷi* else

{*yo:*} he, she, it (III sg)

∞ *iv/im* occurs before plural

∞ *ina:* before locative

∞ *i-* before other cases

∞ *i:* before a noun

∞ *yo:* else

{*a:*} III sg. proximate

∞ *av/am* occurs before plural

∞ *ana:* occurs before locative

∞ *a:* else

(*ma:tsɨlɨ*} fish

∞ *ma:tsɨli-* occurs before derivative suffix.

∞ *ma:tsɨlɨ* else

{*go:ḍɨ*} leprosy

∞ *goḍ-* occurs before derivative suffix

∞ *go:ḍɨ* occurs elsewhere.

{*bha:y*} brother

∞ *bhayy-* occurs before plural

∞ *bha:y* else

{*gã:y*} Cow

∞ *gãyy-* occurs before plural

∞ *gã:y* else

{*t*} Reflexive pronoun base

∞ *tiv* occurs before plural

∞ *t* else

3 b. NOUN STEMS (classified)

3 b. stH_2 : *cogr-* korava boy/girl

go:ḷi- boy/girl

stH_2 : *oḍ-* grand father/mother

pa:ḍɨgur- widow/widower

po:ti- grand son/daughter

buḍh- old man/woman

ḍhe:ḍi- pulayaman/woman

turɨkḍ- Muslim man/woman

diva:n- madman/woman
ka:k- aunt/uncle
jaṇ- man/woman
ha:ḷ- brother/sister-in-law
ma:ḍaR- man/woman (non korava)
na:n- grand father/mother (mothers)
na:ti- grand son/daughter

stHn : *behaḷḍ-* buffalo

bo·gḍ- goat
ti:tr- forest fowl
da:ṅḍ- young one (bird/animal)
keḷḍ- calf
kutr- dog/bitch
gadaḍ- ass
gho:ḍ- horse/mare
murɪg- cock/hen

Nmp : *da·da:ji* Dadaji God

barkna:de:v Barknadeve
bhim Bhɪm
sa:nsu:rvi:ra Sansur
(And all the proper names of males and gods)

Nmcl :

Nmcl. 1 : *parangi* white man

bha:maṇ brahmin
dho:bi washerman
hamndi male relatives of either bride or bride-groom

Nmcl 3 : *camha:r* cobbler

haza:m barber
va:ndar monkey

Nmcl. 3 : *jo:gi* magicion

nho.ri fox

Nmcl. 4 : *de:var* husband's younger brother

je:ṭ husband's elder brother

Nmc2 : *be:Ro:* buffalo

ba: father

ba:ba: younger brother

ba:vri husband

bha:y brother

bhe:liyo: servant

da:da: elder brother

ciyo: son

kha:ndiyo: bearer

ma:mo: uncle

RaRro: father-in-law

Nfp : *veRɪḷi* Goddess kali

durgiša: Durga

novko:ḍɪ Sakthi

še:ḷɪ Amman

mohma:y Mahamayi

sa:ndiḍi Santhi

bania:ri Goddess of war

hakkat Goddess of peace

(and all the proper names of females and goddessess)

Nfc : *aya:* mother

phuy father's sister

bayko: woman

bayki woman

ba:y sister
boja:yi elder brother's wife
bhe:n sister
be:jiṇi pregnant woman
tiriya: woman
kancaṇi prostitute
vhavɨ daughter-in-law
ho:kɨ co-wife
ma:ši mother's sister
ra:ṇḍɨ wife
Ra:Ru mother-in-law

Nnl : *ataḷḍ-* intestine
aṇgo:ṭ- ring
pankuḍ- a kind of bird
billa:ḍ- cat
kirkoṇḍ- camilion
ke:kḍ- crab
ka:kṇ- bangle
ko:tl- bag
ga:gr- skirt
haṇɨk- pot
hũy- needle

Nnord. 1 a : *te:l* oil
b : *vhiya:* marriage
c : *dayyo:* anger
d : *burbuḍɨ* drum
e : *oḍḍo:* oddas
ma·tsɨ ɨ fish
f : *pa·ṇi* water
g : *go:ḍɨ* leper
h : *de:v* temple
i : *ghe:r* house

j : *ke:ttar* field
k : *ce:lu* child/young one

Nnord. 2 :* *idugo:* mosque

iga:ri pollution
icili middle
isṭam desire
inda:ru darkness
inah thing
iṇḍa: egg
ila:ci name of a plant
i:ḍṇu:s equal
i:yam led
uba:ša yawning
uba:ḷa: ca:voḷ boiled rice
ubri excess
utram beam
udhe:s downing
ugha:r opening
ukḷi mortar
umbḷi naval cord
undru rat
ulah inside
uḷṭṭpa:n betal leaf
u:ttaṅga:l Uthangal
u:dtkapu:r incese
u:rko:lam procession
ũ:ṭṭ camel
ercel noise
ermeta:ra duck
e:ḍi heel
e:ḷaka: cardmom
e:rpa:ṭ preparation
e:rambiḷḷã: aeroplane

oda:vã: crab's eye seed
olaham world
orali stammering
oyṅgi cart-track
o:ḍe stream-let
o:ša:r awakeness
o:snat thinking
o:haḍɨ medicine
o:hat time
o:Rɨ dew
abla:na:de:jɨ horse of Lord Dadaji
aḍi cross
aḍɨpa:ḍide screen
aḍɨtiḍɨ proximity
aḍɨtle nearness
aḍɨka:taḍɨka: criss cross
aḍɨko:tu knife for cutting nuts
aḍa:la:gḍa: woods
akit whole
akaṇka:ḷi billa.ḍi black cat
akḍa:nijha:ḍu a kind of tree
akya: itch
agɨliva:ḍi fore leg
agam inside
aga:še: coconut
agne: fire
agyo: worm

* Refer vocabulary for a complete list of ordinary 2 nouns: (N ord. 2.)

4. VERB

Stems which can have tense markers are called verbs. There is another class of stems which do not take any tense marker, but function as predicate. They also belong to the class of verbs.

4.1. VS ⟶ $\begin{Bmatrix} DVB \\ RVB \end{Bmatrix}$

In *Va:gribo:li* as in many languages we find verb satellite (VS) which may be a verbal root or verbal root with suffixes or tense suffixes which go into the morphological construction of a free form or a noun with a verb constituting a compound verb. These constructions based on the verbal root or compound verb should not be confounded with verb phrase (VP). Verb satellite is divided into two groups as defective (finite) verbs (DVB) which will not take any suffix and regular verbs (RVb) which are capable of taking suffixal morphemes.

e. g. DVB :

bayš enough
koyni no
ho·ṇu want
nokko: do not want

RVB :

kar do
bo:l speak
hamJɨ hear
kara:v cause to do
pora:v string
kara:valaga:ḍɨ cause some one to cause to do

karukor keep doing
karā:vkor cause to keep doing
kara:valaga:ḍukor cause some one to cause to keep doing
kara: to be done
karyo: did, he
karas do
karše: will do, he
karyo·s has done
karukoryo: was doing
karukoras is doing
karukorše: will be doing
karukorto:tho: was doing, he
karukortatha: were doing
karta: doing (durative)
va:šide: (to) whistle
karle: do (ref.)
karra·k do (comp.)
karyo:tho: had done, he
karta:ce is doing (habitual)
karta:tha: was doing ,,
karta:rhayš will be doing (habitual)
kara:nɨ to do
karva:nɨ cause to do
kara:valaga:ḍa:nɨ to cause some one to cause to do
karo: do (pl.)
kara:de: let some one do
kara:mɨ after doing
kara:toḍi till some one does
kara:ntre while doing
karnu should do
kara:vnu should cause to do
kara:valaga:ḍṇu should cause some one to cause to do

karni please do
kartivahat while doing
karte he who does
karin having done
karyo:to: if did
karva:le:gyo: began to do, he
kara:va:ḷu doer

$$4.2 \quad \text{RVB} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{RVb} + \text{ND} \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{RVb} + (\text{VD}) \\ \text{VC} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{TS} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Regular verbs (RVB) are divided into two main groups (i) nouns derived from regular verbs by the addition of derivative suffixes (RVb + ND) and (ii) verbal stems which occur before tense markers. The verbal stems are also further sub divided into compound verbs (VC) and regular verbs derived or underived (RVb + (VD)).

e. g. RVb + ND :

Kha: -ṇu food
ja: - va - ḷ - a: goer, one who goes
kar - va:ḷ - o: > (R 15) *kara:va:ḷo:* doer

RVb + VD :

kar - a:v cause to do
pora:v - alaga:ḍt cause to string
kha: - ḍa:v > (R 23) *khaḍa:v* feed, cause to eat

RVb + TS:

Kar - y - o: did, I/he/you
kar - a:v - y - o: > (R 18) *kara:yo:* caused to do, I/he/you
kar - a:v - alaga:ḍt - y - o: > (R 18) *kara:valaga:ḍyo:* caused some one to cause to do

indu:kar (to) swing
va:šide: (to) whistle
hagɨva:ḍɨkar (to) have relation
vhiya:kar marry
dhamle: breathe
va:hma:r blow

VC + TS :

indu:kar - y - o: swinged, I/you/he
va:šidi - d - o: > *va:šidido:* whistled, I/you/he

4.3. RVb ⟶ $\begin{Bmatrix} RVb_1 \\ RVb_2 \\ RVb_3 \end{Bmatrix}$

Root verbs are divided into three groups on the basis of their capability of taking verbal derivatives. RVb_1 can take causal suffixes C_1 and C_2, RVb_2 can take only one causal suffix C_2 and RVb_3 cannot have any of these suffixes.

$RVb_1 + C_1$:

bo:l - a:v > (R 23) *bola:v* cause to speak
kha: - a:ḍɨ > (R 23) *khava:ḍɨ* cause to eat
pi: - ḍa:v > (R 23) *piḍa:v* cause to drink
dhe:k - a:ḷ > (R 23) *dheka:ḷ* cause to see, to show

$RVb_1 + C_1 + C_2$:

bo:l - a:v - alaga:ḍɨ > (R 23) *bola:valaga.ḍɨ*
cause some one to cause to speak
pi: - ḍa:v - alaga:ḍɨ > (R 23) *piḍa:valaga:ḍɨ*
cause some one to cause to drink

$RVb_2 + C_2$:

hukka:v - alaga:ḍɨ cause to dry
pora:v - alaga:ḍɨ cause to string

RVb_8:

rhe: be

ho: to become

$$4.4.\quad VD \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} caus \quad + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Aux_1 + (Dur + Aux_2) \\ S_1 \end{array} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Aux \\ S_1 \end{array} \right. + (Dur + Aux_2) \Big\} \\ P + Aux_3 \end{array} \right\}$$

Verbal derivatives (VD) are classified into three categories as (i) causal (Caus), (ii) suffix (S_1) and passive (P). These derivatives may be followed by auxiliaries of different types such as Aux_1, Aux_2 and Aux_3. Among these three verbal derivatives passive is obligatorily followed by an auxiliary (Aux_3) for its free occurrence (morphologically) and conjugation. The other derivatives can have auxiliary/auxiliaries only optionally.

$RVb + C_1 + Aux_1$:

bo:l- a:v-Kor > (R 17, 23) *bolā:v kor*

cause some one to keep telling

$RVb + C_1 + C_2 + Aux_1$:

bo:l-a:v-alaga:ḍɨ-kor >

(R 23, 1, 15) *bola:valaga:ḍukor*

cause some one to cause to keep telling

$RVb + C_1 + Aux_1 + Dur + Aux_2$:

bo:l-a:v-kor-ta·-rhe: >

(R 23. 16) *bolā:vkorta:rhe:*

cause keep telling continiously

$RVb + C_1 + C_2 + Aux_1 + Dur + Aux_2$:

bo:la:v-alaga:ḍɨ-kor-ta:-rhe: >

(R 1) *bola:valaga:ḍukorta:rhe:*

cause some one to cause to keep telling continiously

$RVb + C_1 + S_1$:

kha: - a:ḍɨ - a:le:gɨ > (R1, 3a, 23) *khava:ḍa:le:gɨ* begin to cause to eat

pa:ḍɨ - a:v - a:le:gɨ > (R1, 23) *paḍa:va:le:gɨ* begin to cause to take

$RVb + Aux_1$:

kha: - kor > (R 16) *khãvkor* keep eating

li:p - kor > *li:pkor* keep smearing

$RVb + Aux_1 + Dur + Aux_2$:

bo:l - kor - ta: - rhe: > (R 15) *bo:lukorta:rhe:* be keep telling

kha: - kor - ta: - rhe: > (R 16) *khãvkorta:rhe:* be keep eating

$RVb + P + Aux_3$:

kha: - a: - Ja: > (R 3a) *khava:yJa:* be eaten

si:v - a: - Ja: > (R 23) *siva:yJa:* be stitched

to:ḍɨ - a: - Ja: > (R 1, 23) *toḍa:yJa:* be broken

4.5 $$Caus \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \; RVb_1 \\ / \begin{Bmatrix} RVb_1 + C_1 \\ RVb_2 \end{Bmatrix} \end{matrix} \text{---}$$

Causals (caus) are divided into two as primary causal (C_1) and secondary causal (C_2).

$RVb_1 + C_1$:

kar - a:v cause to do

na:k - a:v > (R 23) *naka:v* cause to put

hamJɨ - a:v > (R 1) *hamJa:v* cause to hear

$RVb_1 + C_1 + C_2$:

kar - a:v - alaga:ḍɪ cause some one to cause to do

na:k - a:v - alaga:ḍɪ > (R 23) *naka:valaga:ḍɪ* cause some one to cause to put

$RVb_2 + C_2$:

hukka:v - alaga:ḍɪ cause to dry

aṭɪka:v - alaga:ḍɪ cause to hang

ṭaṅga:v - alaga:ḍɪ cause to hang

Note that RVb_2 and $RVb_1 + C_1$ in the above illustrations have *a:v* as the last syllable. This is accidental similarity. There is no possibility of segmenting *-a:v* in RVb_2 as *hukk - a:v* because *hukk-*never occurs either as a free form or as stem for any derivation or inflection.

4.6 $Aux_1 \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Pro. Aux} \\ C_1 \ \text{Aux} \\ S_1 \ \text{Aux} \end{Bmatrix}$

Auxiliary one (Aux_1) is divided into progressive auxiliary (Pro. Aux), completive auxiliary (Cl. Aux) and simple auxiliary (Si. Aux). Progressive auxiliary can take (optionally) relative participial (RP) marker (cf. 4.67).

RVb + Pro. Aux:

kar - kor > (R 15) *karukor* keep doing

pi: - kor > (R 16) *pī:kor* keep drinking

RVb + Pro. Aux + RP:

kar - kor - te > (R 15) *karukorte* the person who is doing

pi: - kor - te > (R 16) *pī:korte* the person who is drinking

pora:v - kor - te > (R 17) *porā:vkorte*
the person who is stringing

RVb + C_1 + Pro. Aux:

kar - a:v - kor > (R 17) *karā:vkor*
cause to keep doing

kha: - ḍa:v - kor > (R 16, 23) *khaḍā:vkor*
cause to keep eating

RVb + C_1 + C_2 + Pro. Aux:

kar - a:v - alaga:ḍɩ - kor > (R 15) *kara:valaga:ḍukor*
cause some one to cause to keep doing

RVb + C_1 + C_2 + Pro. Aux + RP:

kar - a:v - alaga:ḍɩ - kor - te >
(R1, 15) *kara:valaga:ḍukorte*
the person who is causing some one to cause to keep doing

RVb + Cl. Aux:

kar - na:k > (R 7) *karra:k* do completely
buñJi - na:k burn ,,
toḍ - na:k > (R 6) *toṇṇa:k* break ,,

RVb + C_1 + Cl. Aux:

kar - a:v - na k > *karra:y na:k* cause to do ,,
buñJɩ - a.v - na:k > (R 1) *buñJa:y na:k*
cause to burn

RVb + C_1 + C_2 + Cl. Aux:

kar - a:v - alaga:ḍɩ - na:k > *kara:valaga:ḍṇa:k*
cause some one to cause to do

RVb + Si. Aux:

kar - le: do (perfect)

dhe:ki - le: see („)

hamJi - le: hear („)

mokkal - de: send („)

RVb + C_1 + Si. Aux:

sikkɪ - a:ḍɪ - de: > (R 1) *sikka:ḍide:*
teach (Perfect)

4.7. TS ⟶ $\begin{Bmatrix} T + PT + (RP) \\ S_2 \end{Bmatrix}$

Tense and suffixal morphemes (TS) are divided into two classes as (i) Tense markers and (ii) suffixal markers. Tense markers (T) are obligatorily followed by pronominal terminations (PT) and optionally by relative participle marker (RP).

Stem + T + PT:

kar - y - o: did, I/he/you

kar - s - a > (T_1 cf. 4. 32.) *karas*
does, he; do, you/they

kar - š - i: (T_2 cf. 4. 33.) *kari:š* will do, I/you

Stem + S_2:

kar - a:nɪ to do

kar - a:de let some one do

kar - ni > (R 8) *karri* please do

4.8 T ⟶ $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{past} \\ \text{pr.} \\ \text{fut.} \end{Bmatrix}$

Tense (T) is divided into past tense (Past), Present tense (Pr.) and future tense (fut.). Those three tenses give (i) respe

tive continuous tenses when they occur with pro. Aux (ii) completive sense when they occur with Cl. Aux, when the stems are conjugated in the completive, present tense morpheme will not occur in the completive tense. It denotes habitual whenever they are conjugated in this present tense

Stem + Past + PT:

kar - y - o: did, I/you/he

Stem + Pr. + PT:

kar - s - u do, I

Stem + Fut + PT:

kar - š - i: > (T_2) *kari:š* will do, I

4.9. $PT. \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} Gr \\ PE \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} / \text{ past}— \\ / \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{pr.} \\ \text{fut.} \end{matrix} \right\} \end{matrix}$

Pronominal terminations (PT) are divided into gender markers (Gr) and personal endings (PE).

Stem + Past + Gr:

kar - y - o: did, he/I/you

kar - y - i > (21) *kari* did, she/I/you

kar - y - u did, it

Stem + Pr + PE:

kar - s - u do, I

kar - s - iye > (T_1) *kariye:s* do, we

kar - s - a > (T_1) *karas* do, you, does, he/she/it

Stem + fut + PE:

kar - š - i: > (T_2) *kari:š* will do, I/you

kar - š - u will do, we/you

kar - š -e: will do, he/she/it/they

Note that in the above examples *-o:*, *-i:*, *-u* in *karyo:*, *kari*, *karyu* denote genders masculine, feminine and neuter respectively in the past tense. In the second set of examples *-u*, *- iye:* and *-a* in *karsu*, *kariye:s*, *karas* denote first person singular, first person plural and non-first person respectively. In the third set the *-i:*, *-u* and *-e:* in *kari:š*, *karšu*, *karše:* denote non-third person singular, non-third person plural and third person respectively.

4.10. $PE \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} PE_1 \\ PE_2 \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} / \text{ Pr.}— \\ / \text{ fut.}— \end{matrix}$

Personal endings (PE) are divided into PE_1 and PE_2 on the basis of their distribution. PE_1 occurs with present tense and PE_2 with future tense.

4.11. $PE_1 \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} FP \\ NFP \end{matrix} \right\}$

PE_1 is divided into first person markers (FP) and non-first person markers (NFP). Non-first person includes second and third persons.

e. g Stem + Pr + Fp > Stem + Fp + Pr*

de: - s - in > (T_1) *devinsu* give, I

de: - s - iye: > (T_1) *diye:s* give, we

Stem + Pr + NFP → Stem + NPrP. + Pr*

de: - s - t > (T_1) *de:ts* you give/he/she/it gives, they give

---

* Tactical order of morphemes under go a change in accordance with the conjugation pattern.

4.12. $FP \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} FPsg. \\ FPpl. \end{Bmatrix}$

First person markers (Fp) are divided into singular (FP sg.) and plural (FP, pl.). It has number distinction while non-first person does not have such distinction.

4.13. $PE_2 \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} TP \\ NTP \end{Bmatrix}$

Personal endings PE_2 which occur with future tense are divided into two, as (i) third person (TP) and (ii) non-third person (NTP). Non-third person stands for first and second persons.

e. g. Stem + fut + NTP:

hamJɨ - š̆ - i: (R_1, T_1) *hamJɨ:š̆* will hear, I/you

Stem + fut + TP:

hamJɨ - š̆ - e: will hear, he/she/it/they

4 14. $NTP \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} NTPsg. \\ NTPpl. \end{Bmatrix}$

Non-third person markers are again subdivided into singular (NTPsg.) and plural (NTPpl.). As already pointed out that the third person does not have number distinction (cf. Rule 4.13).

4.15. $RVb_1 \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} RVb_1\ t \\ RVb_1\ i \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} /\ p— \\ — \end{matrix}$

Verbal stems belonging to the class RVb_1 (Rule 4.3) are divided into two as (i) transitive (RVb_1 t) and (ii) intransitive (RVb_1 i) on the basis of passive morpheme which occurs only with transitives.

si:v - a: > (R 23) *siva:* be stitched

to:ḍɨ - a: > (R 23) *toḍa:* be broken

kar - a: be done

4.16. $RVb_2 \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} RVb_2\, t \\ RVb_2\, i \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} /P\text{—} \\ \text{else} \end{array}$

Verbal stems belonging to class 2 (RVb_2) are also divided into two like RVb_1 on the basis of the distribution of passive morpheme as RVb_2 t and RVb_2 i.

e g. *pora:v - a:* be stringed

hukka:v - a: be dried

4.17. $RVb_1\, t \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} RVb_1\, t_1 \\ RVb_1\, t_2 \\ RVb_1\, t_3 \\ RVb_1\, t_4 \end{array} \right\}$

Transitive verbs of the first class (RVb_1 t) are classified into four groups on the basis of the alternants of C_1 (Rule 4.20) morpheme. Each group will take one alternant of C_1, if the alternants are not free varying. In the case of free varying alternants any one of them will occur with the same meaning

RVb_1 and RVb_2 are divided further as intransitives and transitives both for morphological and syntactial analysis. But no attempt has been made to derive transitives from intransitives even though it is possible to do so. Comparing these two sets of forms, the short vowels *a* and *i* of the intransitivs become *a:* in the transitives. *u* becomes *o:*, *ṭ* becomes *ḍ*, etc. Such phonological changes are limited to a very few number of verbs. So they are treated as independent verbal stems.

Intransitives		Transitives	
uttar	get down (onself)	*utta:r*	get down (something)
ugiḍɨ	open	*uga:ḍɨ*	open

pha:ṭṭ	tear	*pha:ḍṭ*	tear
phuṭṭ	break	*pho:ḍṭ*	break
baḷ	burn	*ba:ḷ*	burn
tuṭṭ	break	*to:ḍṭ*	break
dab	press	*da:b*	press
cuṭṭ	untie	*co:ḍṭ*	untie
mar	die	*ma:r*	kill

$$4.18.\quad RVb_1\, i \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} RVb_1\, i_1 \\ RVb_1\, i_2 \\ RVb_1\, i_3 \\ RVb_1\, i_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

Intransitive verbs of the first class (RVb_1 i) are also classified into four groups like the transitive verbs on the basis of C_1 alternants.

$$4.19.\quad P \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} a \\ \phi \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \; RVb_1\, t — \\ / \; RVb_2\, t — \end{matrix}$$

Passive morpheme (Rule 4.4) has two alternants ∞*a* and ∞ϕ which are morphologically conditioned. It is to be noted that passive occurs with derived transitives or causals also.

e. g. $RVb_1 + a$·

kar - a: be done

kha: - a > (R 3a, R 23) *kha.va:*

to.ḍṭ - a: (R1) *toḍa:* be broken

$RVb_2\, t + \phi$

pora:v - ϕ > *pora:* be stringed

hukka:v - ϕ > (R 24) *hukka:* be dried

$$4.20 \quad C_1 \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \textit{a:v} & / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} RVb_1\ t_1 \\ RVb_1\ i_1 \end{array} \right\} \text{—} \\ \textit{a:ḍɨ} & / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} RVb_1\ t_2 \\ RVb_1\ i_2 \end{array} \right\} \text{—} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{a:ḍɨ} \\ \textit{ḍa:v} \end{array} \right\} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} RVb_1\ t_3 \\ RVb_1\ i_3 \end{array} \right\} \text{—} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{a:ḍɨ} \\ \textit{a ḷ} \end{array} \right\} & / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} RVb_1\ t_4 \\ RVb_1\ i_4 \end{array} \right\} \text{—} \end{array} \right.$$

Primary causal (C1) (Rule 4.5) has four morphologically conditioned alternants. ∞ *a:v* occurs with RVb_1.1 transitive and intransitive; ∞ *a:ḍɨ* occurs with RVb_1. 2 transitive and intransitive and- *ḍa:v* which freely varies with *a:ḍɨ* occurs with RVb_1. 3 transitive and intransitive ∞ *a:ḷ* which freely varies with *a:ḍɨ* occurs with RVb_1. 4 transitive and intransitive.

e. g. $RVb_{1}.t._{1}$ + *a:v*

kar - a:v cause to do

to:ḍɨ - a:v > (R1, 23) *toḍa:v* cause to break

$RVb_{1}.i._{1}$ + *a:v*

ti:r - a:v cause to swim

ḍar - a:v cause to get fear

$RVb_{1}.i_{2}$ + *a:v*

uṭhɨ - a:ḍɨ > *uṭha·ḍɨ* cause to rise, raise

be:R - a:ḍɨ > *beR a·ḍɨ* cause to sit

$RVb_{2}.t._{3}$ + *a:ḍɨ*

de: - a:ḍɨ > (R 3d, 23) *deva:ḍɨ* cause to give

le: - a·ḍɨ > *leva:ḍɨ* cause to buy

$RVb_1.i._3$ + *a:ḍɨ/ḍa:v*

hu: - a:ḍɨ > (R 3a, 23) *huva·ḍɨ* cause to sleep

hu: - ḍa:v > (R 23) *huḍa:v* ,,

RVb $_{1}$.t.$_{3}$ + *a:ḍɨ/ḍa:v*

hha: - a:ḍɨ > (R 3a, 23) *khava:ḍɨ* cause to eat, feed

kha: - ḍa:v > (R 23) *khaḍa:v* „

RVb $_{1}$.t.$_{4}$ + *a:ḷ/a:ḍɨ*

dhe:k - a:ḷ > (R 23) *dheka:ḷ* show, cause to see

dhe:k - a:ḍɨ > („) *dheka:ḍɨ* „

4.21. $C_2 \longrightarrow$ *alaga:ḍɨ/* $\left\{\begin{matrix} RVb_1 + C_1 \\ RVb_2 \end{matrix}\right\}$—

Secondary causal (C_2) (Rule 4.5) occurs with RVb_1 + C and RVb_2.

$RVb_1 + C_1 + C_2$:

kar- a:v - alaga:ḍɨ cause some one to cause to do

kha: - a:ḍɨ - alaga:dɨ > (R 23) *khava:ḍalaga:dɨ* cause some one to cause to eat

dhe:k - a:ḷ - alaga:dɨ cause some one to cause to see

uṭhɨ - a:ḍɨ - alagaḍɨ > *uṭha:ḍalaga:ḍɨ* cause some one to cause to rise

$RVb_2 + C_2$:

pora:v - alaga:ḍɨ cause to string

nadra:v - alaga:ḍɨ cause to be seen

---

alaga:ḍɨ may be identified as *a - lag - a:ḍɨ* where *a* is stem formative *lagɨ* to add, and *-a:ḍɨ* is Cl. (cf *lagna:* of Hindi) However, here, *alaga:ḍɨ* is treated as a single suffixal morpheme.

4.22 $$\text{pro. Aux} \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \textit{oḷV} \\ \textit{kor} \end{Bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} /\ \text{RVb 1.a} \\ /\ \text{else} \end{array}$$

Progressive auxiliary (Pro. Aux) has two alternants -*oḷV*- and *kor*. The V in *oḷV*-represents *i* or *a* denoting feminine or non-feminine (masculine and neuter) respectively. RVb 1.a verbs being irregular in their conjugation, take *oḷV* as progressive auxiliary in which there is gender marker. The other alternant *kor* is a suffixal allomorph which is the regular pattern in this language.

It is to be noted that when *kor* occurs with the stem, the resultant form will be

Stem + *kor*.

e. g. *hamJɨ - kor* > *hamJɨkor* keep hearing

But when *oḷV* occurs, it undergoes a change in its tactical arrangement. *oḷV* has to be treated as a prefix which is not the feature of this language So *stem* + *oḷV* > *oḷVstem* as T_3 rule. This rule maintains the pattern as well the change. Historically this *oḷV* can be traced to Gujarati *uḍavũ* 'to fly'.

e. g RVb$_1$.a + *oḷV*

a:v - oḷV > (T_3)*oḷa:v* keep coming (neut & mas)

oḷiya:v keep coming (fem)

ja: - oḷV > (T_3) *oḷaJa:* keep going (neut & mas)

oḷiJa: keep going (fem)

Stem + *kor*

kar - kor > (R 15) *karukor* keep doing

pa:ḍɨ - kor > (R1, 15) *pa:ḍukor* keep taking

pi: - kor > (R 16) *pĩ:kor* keep drinking

4 23. Cl. Aux ⟶ *na:k* / $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Stem}\\ \text{28 past participial some}\end{array}\right\}$ —

Completive auxiliary *na:k* '(to)put' occurs with verbal stems. When the completive stems are conjugated in the past and future tenses, it shows the action reaching completion and in the present tense, habituality.

Stem + *na:k*:

ba:ḷɨ-na:k (R1, 8)	>	*ba:ḷḷa:k*	burn	completely
kar-na:k (R 7)	>	*karra:k*	do	,,
phoṇ-na:k (R 6)	>	*phoṇṇa:k*	break	,,
toṇ-na:k (R 6)	>	*toṇṇa:k*	break	,,
vaṇɨ-na:k (R1, 8)	>	*vaṇṇa:k*	cut	,,

na:k is added to the 28 past participle form of the verb, with which it forms as complex verbal stem and occur for conjugation. (cf. VC 4.37)

pora:y	having stringed	
pora:y-na:k (VC)	string	completely
pho:ḍi-na:k	break	,,
ban-na:k	tie	,,
buñji-na·k	burn	,,
din-na:k	give	
darmi-na:k	burn	,,
dhoy-na:k	wash	,,
ḍa:pi-na:k	close	,,
kaṇ-na:k	take	,,
kho:di-na:k	dig	,,
gaṇi-na:k	count	,,

go:ḷi - na:k smear completely
gurci - na:k scratch ,,
coḍ - na:k untie ,,
Japṭi - na:k winnow ,,
Jaṇi - na:k give birth to ,,
Jo:ḍi - na:k add ,,
vaṇ - na:k plait ,,
si: - na:k stitch ,,
hukka:y - na:k dry ,,
mar - na:k kill ,,
mu:ci - na:k close ,,
likki - na:k write ,,
li:pi - na:k smear ,,
luci - na:k wipe ,,
re:ši - na:k cut ,,
ragaḍi - na:k scratch ,,
ra:ndi/ran - na:k cook ,,

$$4.24.\quad \text{Si. Aux} \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} de: \\ Ja \\ le: \end{Bmatrix} \begin{array}{l} / \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Rvb 1.t.a} \\ \text{X nouns} \end{Bmatrix} — \\ / \ \text{Int—} \\ \quad \text{else} \end{array}$$

Simple auxiliary has three forms: *de:* 'give,' *Ja:* 'go' and *le:* 'buy'. Int. stands for intransitive verbs. X nouns for onomatopoetic nouns which are listed.

Rvb $_1$.t.a + *de:*

mokkal - de: send

da:bı - de: (cf. 4.37) *da:bide:* press

X nouns + *de:*

va:si - de: whistle

muska:ṇi - de: winkle

Int + *Ja:*

tuṭṭ - Ja: (cf. 4.37) *tuṭiJa:* get broken

mar - Ja: (cf. 4.37) *mariJa:* die

4.25. $$\text{FPsg} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} n & / \begin{Bmatrix} a{:}v \\ Ja{:} \\ de{:} \\ le{:} \end{Bmatrix} \text{—} \\ \phi & / \text{ else} \end{cases}$$

First person singular morpheme has two lexically conditioned alternats of which ∞ *-in* occurs with four lexical items and -ϕ occurs elsewhere. The tactical order of morphemes is rearranged by a Transformational rule (Refer T) in the present and also in the future tense.

le-su - in → (T_1) *levinsu* buy, I

de - su - iu → (T_1) *devinsu* give, I

oḷa:v - su- (T_1) *oḷa:vinsu* come, I

oḷada: - su - in (T_1R_3a) *oḷada:vinsu* go, I

kar - su - ϕ do, I

4.26. FPpl ⟶ *iye:*

First person plural morpheme has only alternant which occu s with all the verbal stems.

kar - s - iye: > (T_1) *kariye:s* do: we

dhe:k - s - iye: > (T_1) *dhe:kiye:s* see, we

a:v - s - iye: > (T_1) *kara:yiye:s* cause to do, we

4.27. NFP $\longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} t \\ a \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} / \ Xe: \\ / \ \text{else} \end{matrix}$

Non-first person morpheme has two alternants of which *t* occurs after *e*: ending stems and *a* occurs elsewhere. X in X*e*: represents a phoneme in the stem.

de: - *s* - *t* > (T_1) *de*:*ts* gives, he

le: - *s* - *t* > (T_1) *le*:*ts* buys, he

kar - *s* - *a* > (T_1) *karas* does, he

4.28 TP $\longrightarrow$ *e*:

Third person morpheme has only one alternant which represents for both the number singular and plural.

kar - *š* - *e*: will do, he/she/it/they

kha· - *š* - *e*: will eat, he/she/it/they

kara:*v* - *š*-*e*: will cause to do, he/she/it/they

kara:*valaga*:*ḍi* - *š* - *e*: will cause somebody to cause to do, he/she/it/they

4.29. NTPsg. $\longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} y \\ i \\ \iota: \end{matrix} \right\} \begin{matrix} /XV\!:\!— \\ /XV— \\ /\text{else} \end{matrix}$

Non-third person singular (NTPsg.) has three phonologically conditioned alternants- *V*: in X*V*: stands for vowel *a*: or *u*:. X in X*V*: and X*V* stands for a phoneme or sequences of phonemes in a monosyllable.

kha: - *š* - *y* > (T_2) *khayš* will eat, I/you

hu: - *š* - *y* > (T_2) *huyš* will sleep, I/you

nha:v - š - i > (R 19, T_2) *nha:yiš* will both, I/you

dho:v - š - i > („) *dho:yiš* will wash, I/you

kar - š - i. > (T_2) *kari:š* will do, I/you

bo:l - š - i: > („) *bo:li:š* will speak, I/you

4.30. NTPpl ⟶ *u:*

kha: - š - u will eat, we/you

kar - š - u will do, we/you

nha:v - š - u will bathe, we/you

$$4.31.\quad \text{Past} \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \phi \\ t \\ d \\ ṭ \\ y \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \ th— \\ / \ Xu— \\ / \ XV— \\ / \ XR— \\ / \ \text{else} \end{matrix}$$

Past tense morpheme (Past) has five phonologically conditioned alternants of which *ϕ* occurs with *th-* ending stem, ∞ *t* occurs with stems ending in *u:*, ∞ *d* occurs with other vowel ending stems, ∞ *ṭ* (X in X*u:*, XV and XR stands for a phoneme or sequences of phonemes) occurs with *R* ending stems and ∞ *y* elsewhere. It is to be noted here that there are three verbs in the language which have stem alternants; which are independently conjugated in the past tense. That means when a verb has two stem alternants both are conjugated in the past tense. The verbs are:

(1) *rhe:* 'be' alternants *rhe: -* and *th-*

(2) *na:R* 'run', *na:R-* and *na:š-*

(3) *be:R* 'sit', *be:R-* and *be:š-*

th - ϕ - o: was, I/he

th - ϕ - i was, I/she

th - ϕ - u was, it

th - ϕ - o: - *a*: > (R 5) *tha*: were, we/you/they (mas.)

th - ϕ*i* - *e*: > (R 4) *thiye*: were, we/you/they (fem.)

rha - *y* - *o*: was, I/he

rha - *y* - *i* was, I/she

rha - *y* - *u* was, it

rha - *y* - *o*: - *a*: > (R 5) *rhaya*: were, we/they (mas.)

rha - *y* - *i* - *e*: > (R 4) *rhayiye*: were, we/they (fem.)

hu - *t* - *o*: slept - I/he

hu - *t* - *i* slept - I/she

hu - *t* - *u* slept - it

hu - *t* - *o*: - *a*: > (R 5) *huta*: slept, we/they/you (mas)

hu - *t* - *i* - *e*: > (R 4) *hutiye*: slept, they (fem.)

kha: - *d* - *o*: ate, I/he

kha: - *d* - *i* ate, I/she

kha: - *d* - *u* ate, it

na:*R* - *ṭ* - *o*: ran, I/he

na:*R* - *ṭ* - *i* ran, I/she

na:*R* - *ṭ* - *u* ran, it

na:*š* - *y* - *o*: ran, I/he

na:*š* - *y* - *i* > (R 21) *na*:*ši* ran, I/she

na:*š* - *y* - *u* ran, it

kar - *y* - *o*: did, I/he

kar - *y* - *i* > (R 21) *kari* did, I/she

kar - *y* - *u* did, it

kar - *y* - *o*: - *a*: > (R 5) *karya*: did, we/they/you (mas.)

kar - y - i - e: (R 4, 21) *kariye*: did, we/they/you (fem)

kar - y - u - a: > (R 5) *karya*: did, they (neut)

bo:lukor - y - o: was telling (mas)

„ - *o*: *a*: - > *bo:lukorya*: were telling (mas)

„ - *i* *bo:lukori* was telling (fem)

„ - *i - e*: *bo:lukoriye*: were telling (fem)

„ - *u* *bo:lukoryu* was telling (neut)

„ - *u - a*: *bo:lukorya*: were telling (neut)

khava:ḍukor - y - o: was causing to eat (mas)

„ -*o*: - *a* > *khava:ḍukorya*: were causing to eat (mas)

„ -*i* *khava:ḍukori* was causing to eat (fem)

„ - *i - e*: *khava:ḍukoriye*: were causing to eat (fem)

„ - *u* *khava:ḍukoryu* it was causing to eat (neut) sg.

„ - *u - a*: *khava·ḍukorya*: they were causing to eat (neut) pl.

$$4.32.\quad \text{Pr.} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} su \\ s \\ \phi \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} /\ \text{FP sg}\text{—} \\ /\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NFP} \\ \text{FPpl} \end{array} \right\}\text{—} \\ /\ \text{else} \end{array}$$

Present tense morpheme (Rule 4.8) has three morphologically conditioned alternants of which ∞*su* occurs before first person singular, ∞*s* occurs before first person plural and non-first person, and ϕ occurs elsewhere. The alternant ϕ has a unique occurence in this language. As we had an allomorph ϕ past tense, here too there is ϕ allomorph in the present tense. These are due to the

irregular verb *rhe:* 'be' which has another alternant *ce* in the present tense. *ce* does not take any personal endings or gender endings. Therefore *ce* means 'am', 'is' and 'are'.

e. g.

me: ce I, am

hame: ce we, are

tu: ce you are

tume: ce you are

yo: ce he is, she is, it is

ivṇe: ce they are

The tactical order of morphemes in the present tense finite form undergo a change. It is transformed or rearranged to suit the pattern. This is necessary in regularity with past tense pattern.

T_1. Stem + present tense morpheme + PT
> Stem + PT + Present

e. g.

kar - su - φ > karsu I do

kar - s - iye: > kariye:s we do

kar - s - a > karas you do, he does, she does, it does, they do.

kar - su - φ do, I

kar - s - iye: > (T_1) *kariye:s* do, we

kar - s - a > (T_1) *karas* do, you/they, does, he/she/it

Progressive stems, as already stated when conjugated in the present tense will give present continuous sense. But the progressive stems of *a:v* 'come' and *Ja:* 'go' will give only simple present tense meaning even though the stems are progressive. The reason is these stems are not conjugated in the simple present tense. Being they are irregular they have distinction of feminine

and non-feminine in this paradigm whereas the regular verbs do not have such gender distinction in the continuous tense paradigms.

(1) *o!a:v-* keep coming (n. fem)

(2) *o!iya:v-* keep coming (fem)

(3) *o!aJa:* keep going (n. fem)

(4) *o!iJa:* keep going (fem)

1. *a:v - o!a - su - in* > (T_1T_2) *o!a:vinsu* come, I

a:v - o!a - iye: > (T_1T_2) *o!a:yiye:s* come, we

a:v - o!a - s - a > (T_1T_2) *o!a:vas* comes, he/it,
come, they/you

2. *a:v - o!i - su - in* > (T_1T_2) *o!iya:vinsu* come, I

a:v - o!i - s - iye > (T_1T_2) *o!iya:viye:s* come, We

a:v - o!i - s - a > (T_1T_3) *o!iya:vas* comes, she
come, you/they

3, *Ja· - o!a - su - in* > (T_1T_3) *o!ada:vinsu* go, I

Ja: - o!a - s - iye: > (T_1T_3) *o!aJa:yiye:s* go, we

Ja: - o!a - s - a > (T_1T_3) *o!aJa:s* goes, he/it,
go, they/you

4 *Ja: - o!i - su - in* > (T_1T_3) *o!ida:vinsu* go, I

Ja: - o!i - s - iye: > (T_1T_3) *o!iJa:yiye:s* go, we

Ja: - o!i - s - a > (T_1T_3) *o!iJa:s* goes, she
go, you/they

5. *na:R - kor - su - ϕ* > (T_1T_8) *na:Rukorsu* am running, I

na:R - kor - s - iye: > (T_1T_8) *na:Rukoriye:s* are running, We

na:R - kor - s - a > (T_1T_8) *na:Rukoras* are running, you/they,/is running, he/she/it

Note that in the 5th paradigm there is no gender distinction like the other paradigms (1, 2, 3, 4).

4.33. Fr. ⟶ š

Future tense morpheme has only one alternant š.

The future non-third finite form has tactically re-arranged morphemes indicated by T_2 rule.

T_2 Stem + Tense + NTsg > Stem + NTsg + Tense

e. g. *kar - š - i:* > *kari:š* I will do/you will do (sg)

Note that the other finites keep their tacties without any change

e. g. *kar - š - e:* > *karše:* he will do

kar - š - i: (T_2) *kari:š* will do, I/you (sg)

kar - š - u will do, we/you

kar - š - e: will do, he/she/it/they

kha: - š - y (T_2) *khayš* will eat, I/you (sg)

kha: - š - u will eat, we/you

kha: - š - e: will eat, he/she/it/they

4 34 Aux_2 ⟶ *rhe:*

Auxiliary $_2$ *rhe:* 'be' occurs with durative-*ta:*

e. g. *bo:l - kor - ta: - rhe:* (R 15) *bo:lukorta:*

continue keep telling

4.35. $Aux_8 \longrightarrow$ *Ja:*

Auxiliary *Ja:* 'go' occurs with passive morpheme and intransitive verbs

kha: - a: - Ja: (*) *khava:yJa:* be eaten

tuṭt - Ja: (*) *tuṭiJa:* be broken

mar - Ja: (*) *mariJa:* die

4.36 $S_1 \longrightarrow$ *a:le:gt*

Suffix *a.le:gt* (to) begin occurs with all verbal stems.

kar - a:le:gt begin to do

bo:l - a:le:gt begin to speak

4 37 $VC \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} NV \\ AdjV \\ VbFV \end{Bmatrix}$

Complex verbal stems (VC) which are capable of taking tense markers are divided into three classes on the basis of their structure where the constituents differ in their grammatical category. NV compound consists of a noun stem and a verb. AdjV compounds consist in the same way an adjective as stem and a verb. VbFV differs significantly from the above two types. The first part is a conjugated finite verb which takes an auxiliary verb and then functions as a verbal stem Therefore when the VbFV is conjugated the resultant form will have more than one tense marker and prominal termination.

e. g. NV :

(1) *kama:y kar* earn

---

* *Ja:* occurs with the past participle form of the passive verb.

(2) *ašna:ykar* pour water on holy idols

(3) *pu:Ja: kar* worship

(4) *be: kar* cry

(5) *muska:ṇi de:* winkle

(6) *va: le:* smell

(7) *la:t ma:r* kick

(8) *va·ṭa: pa:dɨ* divide

AdjV:

bingu kar bend

cidu kar make wide

VbFV:

beṭo: rhe: be sitting

huto: rhe: be sleeping

karyo: rhe: be doing

4.38. $NV \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} NV_1 \\ NV_2 \\ NV_3 \\ NV_4 \\ NV_5 \end{Bmatrix}$

Noun verbal compounds (NV) are divided into five classes as NV_1, NV_2 etc. on the basis of the constituent i.e. the verb.

4.39. $NV_1 \longrightarrow N +$ *kar*

The first class consists of noun and the verb *kar* 'do'. The compound on the basis of the noun gives different meanings. N in NV_1 stands for sixteen nouns which are listed below :

indu swing

adhu half

a:ra:m console

ubu erection

oba:yam help

pa:ṭɪ second marriage

be: sound of crying

kama:y earning

kuṭɪma:l bondage, clearance

pu:Ja: worship

hayḍe: hunting

vhiya: marriage

ya:dɪ remembrance

asna:y anointing

hanɪga:r preparation

pate:ba:Ji protection

4.40 $NV_2 \longrightarrow N + de:$

Noun verb compounds of the second class consists of N and the verb *de:* 'give'. N in NV_2 stands for six onomatopoeia words denoting various sounds produced by birds and animals. Nouns are listed below :

Puska:ṇi cry like squirrel

ba·ṅ crow of a cock

kara: crow of a hen

kura:ṭi cry of a mongoose

va:si cry of a parrot

muska:ṇi cry of a wild cat

4.41. NV$_3$ ⟶ N + *le:*

Noun verbal compunds of the third class consists of N and the verb *le:* 'give'. *le:* occurs with the following three nouns.

va: smell

va:ca: scent

nindar sleep

4.42. NV$_4$ ⟶ $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \textit{bom} \\ \textit{la:t} \end{matrix} \right\} + \textit{ma:r}$

Noun verbal compounds of the fourth class consists of two sets: *bom ma:r* and *la:t ma:r*

bom mouth

bomma:r beat on the mouth

la:t leg

la:tma·r kick (by the leg)

4.43. NV$_5$ ⟶ $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \textit{va:ṭa:} \\ \textit{lay} \end{matrix} \right\} + \textit{pa:ḍɨ}$

Noun verbal compunds of the fifth class consists of two sets:

va:ṭa:pa:ḍɨ divide (*va:ṭa:* share)

laypa:ḍɨ hide (*lay* dark)

4.44. AdjV ⟶ A$_7$ + *kar*

Adjective verb compounds have *kar* 'do' as the second member. A$_7$ stands for the following seven adjectives which occur as the first member.

aca:	good	*aca:kar*	set right, glean
ašal	good	*ašal kar*	do good

bingu	bend	*bingukar*	cause to become bend
cidu	wide	*cidukar*	cause to become wide
hudu	good	*kudukar*	heal
la:mbu	long	*la:mbukar*	cause to become long

4.45. VbFV ⟶ VbF + *rhe:*

Conjugated finite verb and the verb *rhe:* 'be' occur together as VbFV compound. When these verbs are conjugated the first member remains unchanged like the other compounds base. But the second member undergoes great change it its structure. The second members in NV and AdjV compounds are conjugated like SVb_1 or SVb_2. Being *rhe:* 'be' is an irregular verb, when it is conjugated as a second member in VbFV, the following changes should be noted.

(i) In the present tense the simple finite form is *ce* 'is', 'am', 'are'. This *ce* has another bound alternant *-s* which occurs with VbF.

e. g. *beṭo:rhe:* be sitting

beṭo: - s he has been sitting

beṭi - s > *beṭi:s* she has been sitting

beṭa: - s they have been sitting

(ii) Past tense paradigm *tho:*, *tha:*, *thi*, *thiye:*, *thu*, *tha:* will follow the finite verb.

e. g. *beṭo:tho:* he had been sitting

beṭa:tha: they had been sitting

beṭithi she had been sitting

beṭiye:thiye:/beṭithiye they had been sitting (fem)

beṭuthu it had been sitting

beṭa:tha: they had been sitting

(iii) Future tense paradigm of *rhe:* with the following changes are added to the finite form.

rhayš/riš (non third sg.)

rhašu/ršu (non third pl.)

rhaše:/rše: (third sg. and pl.)

e. g. *beṭo:riš* I/you would have been sitting

beṭo:ršu we/you ,, ,,

beṭo:rše: he, she, it, they ,,

4.46. $S \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} SF \\ SFn \end{Bmatrix}$

Suffixes (S) which occur with verbal stems or tense finites are divided into two classes as (i) suffixes which are added to the base leading to a finite marker (bound clitic) can be added to the SF class while SFn cannot have it.

e. g. SF: *kar - o:* do (polite)

kar - a:de let some one do

kar - nu should do

kar - ni please do

kar - Jo: do yourself

karyo: -ni (emphatic) I came

ko:karyo:ni I did not do

ko: - kar - na:roni I will not do it

karyo: - gas it seems he did it

SF + addressive :

kar - o: - la: men! do

kar - o: - li women! do

kar - li woman! do

karla: man! do

SFn :

kar - a:nt to do

kar - ta: doing (durative)

kar-ti while doing

kar - a:ntre at the time of doing

kar - a:mt having completed the action of doing

kar - to: if someone does

kar - tala:y because of doing

kar - in having done

kar - te that which is did

karukor - te that which is doing/will be doing

karti - vahat at the time of doing

4.47. $$SF \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} SFim \\ SF\ p \\ SF\ R \\ SF\ D \\ SF\ n \\ SF\ d \\ SFin \\ SFpr \end{array} \right\}$$

Finite forming suffixes (SF) are divided into seven classes in which each morpheme has its own function and position of occurrence. (For illustrations see under 4.46).

4.48. SFim ⟶ *o:*/Vb stems :

Imperative suffix -*o:* occurs with verbal stems. It gives the meaning of command in polite manner and also denotes plurality Singular imperative is unmarked.

e. g *kar - o:* you do

kara:v - o: you cause to do

kara:valaga:ḍi - o: > (R 1) *kara:valaga:ḍo:*
you cause some one to cause to do

karukor - o: keep doing

kara:v - o: (passive)

karra:k - o: do (completely)

The following roots do not occur as imperatives as the other verbal roots. They take an auxiliary verb *Ja:* 'go' which will be suffixed to the past participial form of the verb.

e. g. *mar* die *mariJa:* you die (sg)

tume: mariJa:vo: you die (pl)

ubra:v remain

payda:v be get

puṭ break

ba:g pierce

tak be tired

ṭik entrap

mar die

4 49 SFp ⟶ *-a:de*/Vb Stems

Permissive suffix (SFp) occurs with verbal stems.

e. g. *kar - a:de* let some one to do

kara:valaga:ḍɨ - *a:de* > (R1) *karu:valaga:ḍa:de*
let some one to cause some one to cause to do

me: kara:de let me (to) do

yo: kara:de let him do

(It is to be noted that this permissive will not occur with second person).

4.50. SF R —→ *ni*

Requestive suffix (SF R) occurs with verbal stems except progressive.

e. g. *kar* - *ni* you please do

kara:v - *ni* you please cause to do

kara:valaga:ḍɨ - *ni* > (R1, 6) *kara:valaga:ḍṇi* you please cause some one to cause to do

4.51. SF D —→ *nu*/Vb stems:

Definitive suffix (SF D) denotes the desire of the person or the particular action should be done positively. The marker *-nu* occurs with the verbal stems.

e. g. *bo:l* - *nu* > *bo:llu* should speak

bo.l - *a:v* - *nu* > *bola:vnu* should cause to speak

bola:valaga:ḍɨ - *nu* > (R1,6) *bola:valaga:ḍṇu* should cause some one to cause to speak

me: bo:llu I should speak

hame: bo:llu we must speak

tu: bo:llu you must speak

tume: bo:llu you must speak

yo: bo:llu he/she/it should speak

ivṇe: bo:llu they must speak

4.52. SFn ⟶ $\left\{\begin{matrix} \text{SFnp} \\ \text{SFnnp} \end{matrix}\right\}$

Negative suffixes are divided into past negative (SFnp) and non-past negative (SFnnp). Negative markers are one and the same for both past and non-past negative. But the form of the verb which occurs with the negative differs according to the tense.

e. g. SFnp:

ko:karyo:ni did not do

ko:dhe:kyo:ni did not see

SFnnp:

ko:karna:roni will not do

ko:dhe:kna:roni will not see

4. 53. SFnp ⟶ *ko:* + past finite + *ni*

Past negative is formed by infixing, the past finite form of the verb in the negative discontinuous marker. This is the only marker which is discontinuous in this language. Historically *ni* (< na) is the negative.

e. g. *bo:l* speak

bo:lyo: spoke

me: ko:bo:lyo:ni I did not speak

kar do

karyo: did

me: ko:karyo:ni I did not do

Note that *koyni* 'no' and *ko - ni* 'not' have similarity in form and content. They are from one source.

kara:v cause to do

kara:yo caused to do

me: ine: ko: kara:yo:ni I did not cause him to do

kara:valaga:ḍi cause somebody to do

kara:valaga:ḍyo: caused somebody to do

me: ko:kara:valaga:ḍyo:ni I did not cause someone to do

4.54. SFnnp ⟶ *ko:* + stem + non-past + *ni*

Non past negative consists of negative discontinuous and the verbal stem with non past marker where there is gender distinction. Non past marker *na:rV* follows the stem. The V in *na:rV* stands for anyone of the following vowels :

-*o* masculine singular

-*i* feminine (sg. & pl.)

-*a* common plural

e. g. *bo:l* speak

ko: - bo:lna:ro - ni will not speak (mas.) I/you/he

ko: - bo:lna:r - i - ni will not speak (fem.) I/you/she/they

ko: - bo:lna:r - a - ni we will not speak (pl.) we/you/they

The non-past negative finite forms do not distinguish persons unlike future or present tense.

4.55. SFd ⟶ *gas*/past finite

Dubitative reportive suffix (SFd) occurs with past finite form of the verb. The person who reports or informs the matter

received it through another person. He is not sure about the information which he informs or his non-committal nature

e. g. *avyo:* came

avyo: - gas it seems that he came

avya: - gas it seems that they came

dharlida: caught

dharlida: - gas it seems that they caught

4.56. SFin $\longrightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} iy\tilde{e} \\ Jo: \end{matrix}\right\} \begin{matrix} / \text{ pp—} \\ / \text{ else} \end{matrix}$

Intentive suffixes (SFim) give same meaning but differ in their distribution. ∞*-iyẽ* occurs with past participle (adverbial) forms of the verb while ∞ *Jo:* with verbal stems.

a:v come

a:v - Jo: > *avJo:* you can come

ay - iye > *ayiyẽ* ,,

kar do

kar - Jo: you can do

kari - iyẽ > *kariyẽ* you can do

Ja: go

Ja: - Jo: you can go

Ji - iyẽ > *Ji:yẽ* ,,

4.57. SF Pr $\longrightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} na: + \text{SFD} \\ \text{SFD} + na: \end{matrix}\right\}$

The prohibitive particle *na:* occurs either initially or finally with the desiderative (cf. 4.51)

avnu should come

na:avnu/avnu na: should not come

bo:llu should speak

na:bo:llu/bo:lluna: should not speak

karru should do

na:karru/karruna: should not do

$$
\text{4 58} \quad \text{SFN} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{SFNg} \\ \text{SFND} \\ \text{SFNS} \\ \text{SFNF} \\ \text{SFN im} \\ \text{SFNC} \\ \text{SFNR} \\ \text{SFNPP} \\ \text{SFNRP} \\ \text{SFNT} \end{array} \right\}
$$

Non-finite suffixes which occur with verbal stems are divided into ten divisions on the basis of their semantic differences.

4 59. SFNg ⟶ *a:nɪ*

Infinitive (SFNg) marker *a:nɪ* occurs with all the verbal stems.

e. g. *a:v* come

ava:nɪ to come

ava:ḍɪ cause to come

ava:ḍa:nɪ to cause to come

pora:v string

pora:va:nɪ to string

ḍubɪ immerse

ḍuba:nɪ to immerse

sikka:ḍɪ teach

sikka:ḍa:nɪ to teach

4.60 SFND —→ *ta:*

Durative indicates (SFND) the action which is in progress or the action which is taking place. In this language progressive form is a finite form while durative is non-finite.

e. g. *kar* do

karta: doing

kara:v cause to do

kara:vta: causing to do

yo: ka:m karta: ce He is doing the work (at present). Usually he does the work (habitual)

yo: ka:m karta: rhayš He will be doing this work

4.61. SFNS —→ *a:ntre*

Simultaneous indicates that an action takes place simultaneously with another action.

likkɨ - a:ntre > (R1) *likka:ntre* while writing

pi: - a:ntre > (R4) *piya:ntre* while drinking

cikke:r - a:ntre > (R22) *cikra:ntre* while crying

bola:v - a:ntre while causing to speak someone

4.62. SFNF —→ *a:toḍi*

An action coming to the final stage or terminal stage it is indicated by the marker *a:toḍi* (SFNF) 'till'. This may be translated as 'untill' or 'till'.

ma:ṅgɨ - a:toḍi > (R1) *ma:ṅga:toḍi* till someone asks

kha: - a:toḍi > (R3a) *kha:va:toḍi* till someone eats

ca:l - a:toḍi till someone walks

ma:r - a:toḍi till some one kills

4.63. SFN im ⟶ *a:mɪ*

Immediacy (SFNim) indicates that some action takes place *immediately* after something else happens.

bo:l - a:mɪ immediately after having said

na:R - a:mɪ immediately after having run

varaR - a:mɪ immediately after raining

4.64 SFNC ⟶ *to:*/past finite—

Conditional morpheme *to:* gives the meaning 'if'. Here the non–finite form has gender and number difference because the base which is in the past finite form to which the conditional morpheme is added. As already explained (cf. 4.31) the past finite has tense and PT.

e. g. *ayo: - to:* if he comes

ayi - to if she comes

ayu - to: if it comes

aya: - to: if they come

4.65. SFNR ⟶ *tala·y*/stem

Reasonable (SFNR) *tala y* indicates the cause or reason for the action denoted by the verb, some other action is taking place

sikkɪ - talay because of learning

ba:ḷɪ - tala:y because of burning

le: - tala:y because of buying

4.66 $$SFNPP \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} y \\ yn \end{matrix} \right\} \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} in \\ i \end{matrix} \right\} \end{matrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \left\{ \begin{matrix} V: \\ v \end{matrix} \right\} \text{—} \\ \text{else} \end{matrix} \right.$$

Past participle or adverbial participle (SFNPP) morpheme has four allomorphs in which two are free variants. ∞ *y/yn* occurs with stems ending in long vowel or in *v* while ∞ *in/i* occurs with occurs with orher stems.

e. g. *kha: - yn > khayn* having eaten (cf. stem alternants)

kha: - y > khay ,,

hu: yn/y > huyn/huy having slept

dho:v - y/yn > dho:yn/dho:y having washed

i/in

to:ḍɨ - i/in > to:ḍin/to:ḍi having broken

maḷɨ - in/i > maḷin/maḷi having mingled

The adverbial participle can occur as base for Aux_8 or VC (Refer complex verb 4.37 and completive auxiliary *na.k*).

4.67. $$SFNRP \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} te \\ \phi \end{matrix} \right\}$$

Relative participle (SFNRP) morpheme *te* which freely varies with ϕ when it occurs with past finite. When it occurs with progressive stem *te* is obligatory.

e. g *ayo: - te* he who came

ayi - te > (R 20) *ayi:te* she who came

ayu - te > ayu:te that which came

ayu - ϕ that which came

ayi - ϕ she who came

ayo: - ϕ he who came

ayu kutru the dog which came

ayi cogri the girl who came

ayo: va:tiya:r the teacher who came

khãvkor - te the person who eats

va:ḍukor - te the person who cuts

The progressive relative participle may be used to present or future by attributes while the past relative participle denotes past only.

e. g. *ka:l ayo:te admi* the person who came yesterday

ka:l oḷa:vte admi the person who will come to-morrow

a: oḷa:vte admi the person who comes there

4.68. SFNt ⟶ *tivahat*

During an action which is taking place, to indicate a particular moment either in the past or present, the time marker (SFNt) is added to the stem.

e. g. *likkɨ - tivahat* > (R1) *liktivahat* at the time of writing

de: - tivahat at the time of giving

si:v - tivahat at the time of stitching

bo:l - ti vahat at the time of telling

de: - ti vahat at the time of giving

kar - ti vahat at the time of doing

---

* *tivahat* can be segmented as *ti* an allomorph to *ta* durative (SFND) and *vahat* as an another morpheme denoting at that time. But *vahat* does not occur without *ti*. This is an unique morpheme. So, such segmentation is unwarrented here.

4.a. Stem alternants :

{*a:v*} 'come'

∞ *av-* occurs before any suffix except *o!v*

∞ *a:v* else

{*kha:*} 'eat'

∞ *kha-* occurs before morpheme beginning with *y*

∞ *kha:* else

{*be:R*} 'sit'

∞ *be:š* occurs before *y*

∞ *be:* occurs before *ṭ*

∞ *be:R* else

{*na:R*} 'run'

∞ *na:š* occurs before *y*

∞ *na:* occurs before *ṭ*

∞ *na:R* else

{*Ja:*} 'go'

∞ *ga-* occurs before *y*

∞ *Ja:/da:* occurs before *o!V*

∞ *Ja* occurs in the future tense when followed by first person singular

∞ *Ja:* else

{*de:*} 'give'

∞ *di-* occurs before past, future and in the present tense when followed by first person plural.

∞ *de* occurs in the present tense when followed by first person singular

∞ *de:* else

{*le:*} 'buy'

∞ *li* occurs before past, future and in the present when followed by first person plural.

∞ *le* occurs in the present when followed by non-first person.

∞ *le:* else.

{*rhe:*} 'bé'

∞ *rha-* occurs before all the tenses except present tense when followed by non-first person.

∞ *rhe:* else.

4.b. Verbal stems (classified)

DVB : *uše:* may be — *bayš* enough

ka:he: no — *koyni* no

ho:ṇu want — *nave:* not

nokko: don't want — *ma:lũ* know

(*ma:lũpaḍɨ*) know

RVb_1 :

RVb_1ta : *da:bɨ* press — *mokkal* send

RVb_1tb : *utta:r* get down — *udhiḍɨ* open

ukhal peel — *ugiḍɨ* open

ula:ṅgɨ jump — *uḷṭɨ* turn

urɨṭɨ role — *e:ndɨ* receive

e:ma:t deceive — *ota:ḷ* show

o:ḍɨ cover — *oñJa:ḍɨ* shake

pi: drink — *pe:r* cover

paḍɨ fall

paḷṭɨ turn

poka:v raise

pu:k blow

pha:ḍɨ tear

birka:v throw

ba:ndɨ bind, tie

ba:ḷɨ burn

bo:l speak, tell

bhirka:v throw

bhayla:v keep

to:l aim

dima:cɨ unload

da:bɨ press

dhe:k see

dhakkal move

dho:v wash

ṭe:k strike

ṭagɨ deceive

ṭa:kɨ pestle

ṭho:kɨ beat, do

ḍu:ṇḍɨ search

ke:cɨ pull, drag

katte:r cut

kamṭɨ control

kaḷḷa:v bring

kaRɨ bind

ka:ḍɨ take

paka:v ripe

pa:ḍɨ take

poca:v spread

phe:k throw

pho:ḍɨ break

bata:v embrace

baṇɨ fight, create

ba:gɨ open

buñJɨ fry

bhar fill

to:ḍɨ break

thu:kɨ spit

de: give

darmɨ give

dhak press

dhar catch

dhuka:v pain

ṭaka·pa:ḍɨ deceive

ṭasko:dɨ prick

ṭo:cɨ prick

ḍa:p press, close

ḍha:p close

kiRa:v train

kasina:k chop

kala:v mix

kar do

kaRṭa:v cause to close

kot peck

ko:ṇḍɨ	enclose	*ko:rihu:*	become pure
kutɨ	prick	*kuḍiga:maṇḍɨ*	to kneel down
ku:ṭɨ	pestle	*kha:*	eat
kho:dɨ	dig	*gida:v*	drag
giyaR	invite	*ge:r*	stop
ga:ḍɨ	bury	*gama:v*	loose
gaḷɨ	swallow	*ga:l*	wear, marry, dress
go:ṭ	smear	*go:ḷ*	smear
gusa:v	snatch	*gunda:v*	mix(c)
gurcɨ	scrap	*gu:t*	glean
gu:ndɨ	mix	*cikke:r*	cry, call
civaḍɨ	purse, squeeze out	*cina:v*	snatch
ciṅga:v	joke	*ciḷḍɨ*	(to) claw
car	graze	*zo:dɨ*	cohabit
hapaṭɨ	entrap	*haṭɨ*	go near
haka:ḷɨ	drive	*hagɨ*	relate
haṅgɨ	purge	*hala:v*	weave
harkɨ	fear	*ha:v*	catch
ho:t	stoop	*ho:ḷ*	comb
huṅgɨ	smell	*huḷḍɨ*	to strip off
me:l	leave	*maṭ*	erase
maca:ḷ	keep	*mahaḷ*	pestle, pound
maṇḍɨ	cut	*ma:ṅgɨ*	ask
ma:r	beat, kill	*mokal*	send
mu:cɨ	close	*nitra:v*	sleep
na:k	do, wear, pour, complete	*ci:mɨ*	touch

	ci:r open, cut, remove	*ca:v* chew
	caṇak winnow	*ca:ṭɨ* lick
	co:l peel	*co:ḍɨ* remove, untie
	cuṇɨ pick	*cu:tɨ* glean
	Jivaṭ save	*Japaṭ* winnow
	Jaṭɨkɨ shake	*JañJe:r* pour
	Jaṇɨ give birth to	*Ja:pɨ* press
	Ja:k wake up	*Jo:ḍɨ* add
	Juka:v hang	*Jha:ḍɨ* sweep
	ve:cɨ sell	*va:ṭɨ* grind
	vha:va:ḍɨ chase	*sikkɨ* learn
	si:v stitch	*sabaḍɨ* taste
	sahad press, trod	*sa:ṭɨ* chistle
	nucɨ wipe	*liga:v* write
	li:p smear	*le:* give
	lava:v bend	*laypa:ḍɨ* hide
	la:gɨ swing	*lucɨ* wipe
	la:v bring	*lo:t* smear
	luṭa:v wander	*lha:lu·ṭɨ* wander (aimlessly)
	rapaṭ drive off, chase	*ra:ndɨ* cook
RVbli. a :	*a:v* come	*Ja:* go
RVbli. b :	*uttar* get down	*ṭarkɨ* get clear
	uṭhɨ rise	*ḍaḷikɨ* shake
	uḍɨ fly	*ḍar* fear
	o:dhɨ grow	*ḍoḍra:v* stammer
	hala:v swing	*ḍub* immerse

pe:R enter
paḷṭɨ turn
parɨ role
popḷɨ buble
puṭɨ break
pura:v stretch
phe:R enter
phaḷṭɨ turn
pha:ṭ break, tear
pha:ṭ break
be:R sit
ba:gir prick
bacɨ escape
baḷ burn
buñJɨ fry
bhi:r stand
bhu:kɨ cry, bark
ti:r swim
tas be tired, bent
na:c dance
nha:v bathe
lapɨ hide
Raḍɨ get rotten

ḍucɨ hit
ke:l play
kamɨ control
kundal get erased
ku:dɨ jump
kha:R spit
ci:kkɨ sneeze
caḍɨ climb
ca:l walk
Ji:v live
Japkɨ press
Jagɨ wake up
Jula:v hang
va:R blow
Ra:R smile
huy swell
hu: sleep
mar die
nikḷɨ start
na:R run
likkɨ write
lagɨ stick
ro:v weep

RVb_2 :

aṭṭka:v hang
ubra:v fill
pasta:v hesitate

oñJa:ḍɨ move
uJa:v put off
paha:r receive

paḷḷa:v bring	*payda:v* bear
pula:v invite	*pu:ca:v* call
bica:v spread	*biJa:v* wet
baṭṭa:v do	*baṇa:v* make
ba:gir prick	*bula:v* forget (c)
bul forget	*bhayla:v* keep
daṇḍa:v tremble	*ṭaṅga:v* entrap
ḍoḍra:v be astringent in taste	*kapa:v* shake
kama:v earn	*kokaḍa:v* make numb
ciṅga:v joke at	*vaha:v* purchase
varaR rain	*su:* ooze
hala:v blow, throw back and forth	*hukka:v* dry
huJa:v cause to swell	*nadra:v* visible
la:v bring	*rhe:* be
(*rha:k*) keep	

RVb3 :

ho: to become

VC :

indukar swing

biccukar cause to become wet

uba:Ja:kar yawn

bucca:kar kiss

ubo:kar erect

maske:rikar joke at

undo:kar keep upside down

undho:hu: sleep

unctkar make long

ko:riho: make pure

aca:kar make good

ko:cca:ma:r fit

a:ra:mkar console

latma·r kick

pate:ba:Jikar protect

bomma:r beat

parve:sikar bless

ciḍima:r kill

payda.kar cause to give brith to

sinsapma:r ring the bell

bu:rinedarkar seduce

vayJa: elope

be:kar cry

nayJa: run

davḍikar chase

baykiJa: escape

ṭi:kkar correct, set right

laṅgarJa: go in a line

kama:ykar seduce, earn

haga:yna:k engage

kara:pkar do bad

kasina:k remove

ašalkar make good

baykiJa: forget

ka:ne:rikar shake the ears

kuṭɨma:Ikar start, de camp

kuṇḍalma:r beat

gutkaḷkar make laughing

co:rikar steal

vhiya:kar marry

pa:ṭɨkar remarry

hindukar swing

hagɨva:ḍukar relate, have relation

hala:mkar wish, salute

hudukar repair

biṅgukar bend

pe:Jina:k throw

punne:va:salna:k do the ceremony

si:ca:na:k sprinkle

ma:ṅgɨbharime:l engage, to propose

bombra:ydhe:k blink

cilluppa:ḍɨ make a hole

cita:pa:ḍɨ sprinkle

ho:mipaḍɨ agree

pontinikaḷ generate

bi:gma:ṅgɨ beg

kiṭikime:l press together

kayka:rme:l make a loud cry

phe:kra:ṇide: whistle like a mongoose

va:side: ,, like a rat

muška:ṇide: winkle

kura:ṭide: whistle like a squirral

cipkaṇide: ,,

ba:ṅde: cry like a crow

ga:ḷa:de: scold

cipko:de: cry like a lizard

ja:pidə: close

gurka:yle: to become numb

va:rna:le: receive the bridegroom

ho:rikabarde: bless the couple

5. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives in *va:gribo:li* occur as attributes to noun. They take neither case (like Sanskrit) nor tense suffix.

5.1. AS ⟶ Adj + $\left(\begin{Bmatrix}\text{Inf}\\ \text{Der}\end{Bmatrix}\right)$

AS represents adjective satellite. AS has three kinds of morphological structures. The root can occur as satellite with or without any inflectional or derivational suffix.

e. g.

Adj : *ašal* good *navu* new

kara:p bad *gaṇu:* too much

Adj + Inf : *ka:ḷ - u* black (neut)

ka:ḷ - i black (fem.)

ka:ḷ - o: black (mas.)

ka:ḷ - a: black (pl.)

Adj + Der : *a - da:tu* like this

a - tru this much

5.2. Adj ⟶ $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{Fr}\\ \text{Bd}\end{Bmatrix}$

Adjectival (Adj) roots are divided into two groups as free roots (Fr) and bound roots (Bd). Forms belonging to Fr group do not have any agreement with their noun head. Bd forms have agreement with their noun head or take derivative suffix.

The agreement may be either number or gender but not both.

e. g. Fr. *la:l* red

paylo:ṭi first

aŝal good

navu new

la:l luṅḍu red cloth

la:l admi red person

la:l gã:y red cow

la:l cogri fair (red) girl

Bd : *dho:ḷ - u* white (neut)

dho:ḷ - i ,, (fem.)

dho:ḷu luṅḍu white cloth

dho:ḷi gã:y white cow

5.3 $Bd \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} Bd_1 \\ Bd_2 \end{Bmatrix} \begin{matrix} / \text{ —Inf.} \\ / \text{ —Der.} \end{matrix}$

Bound stems are of two kinds as Bd_1 and Bd_2. Bd_1 take inflectional suffix (Inf) and Bd_2 derivational suffix (Der).

e. g.

Bd_1 : *goraṭ - i* beautiful

ka:ḷ - i black

Bd_2 : *a - da:tu* like this

5.4. $Bd_1 \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} St_1 \\ St_2 \\ St_3 \end{Bmatrix}$

Bound stems of class (Bd_1) is further subdivided into three classes as St_1, St_2 and St_3 on the basis of the number of suffixes

each stem can take. St_1 can take four suffixes, St_2 three suffixes and St_3 two suffixes. Masculine, feminine, neuter and plural will occur with St_1., masculine, feminine and neuter with St_2., and masculine and feminine with St_3.

e. g. St_1: *buḍh - o:* old (mas.)

buḍh - i old (fem.)

buḍh - u old (neut)

buḍh - a: old (pl.)

buḍha: va:griye: old men

buḍhiya: bayko: old woman

buḍhu Jha:ḍu old tree

St_2 : *uc - o:* high (mas.)

uc - i high (fem.)

uc - u high (neut)

uco: admi tall person

uci cogri tall girl

ucu la:gḍu long stick

St_3 : *goraṭ - u* fair (mas.)

goraṭ - i fair (fem.)

goraṭu ma:ḍaRo: handsome person

goraṭi cogri beautiful girl

5.5. $St_3 \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} St_3a \\ St_3b \end{Bmatrix}$

St_3 stems are divided into two groups as St_3a and St_3b where each group will have different allomorphs of masculine inflectional morpheme.

e. g. St_8a: *agil - a* first (mas.)

St_8b: *goraṭ - u* fair (mas.)

5.6. Inf ⟶ $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Mas.}\\ \text{Fem.}\\ \text{Neut.}\\ \text{Pl.}\end{array}\right\}$

Inflectives (Inf.) of adjectives are of four kinds. They denote either gender or number.

e. g. Mas : *la:mb - o* long

Fem : *la:mb - i* long

Neut: *la:mb - u* long

Pl. : *la:mb - a:* long

1. *buḍ - o: va:gri* old korava man
2. *buḍ - a: va:griye:* old korava men
3. *buḍ - i(ya:) bayko:* old korava woman
4. *buḍ - i (ya:) bayka:* old korava women
5. *goraṭ - i Jaṇi* beautiful woman
6. *goraṭ - i Jaṇiye:* beautiful women
7. *goraṭ - u Jaṇo:* handsome man
8. *goraṭ - u Jaṇa:* handsome men

Note that *o:* in 1, *i* in 3, 5, 6 denote masculine singular and feminine singular respectively. But *a:* in 2 agrees with the following noun's number i.e. plural. The *u* in 7, 8 and *i* in 6 never show the number of the following nouns but reveals the gender. viz masculine and feminine respectively.

$$5.7.\quad \text{Mas} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{-}a\text{:} \\ \text{-}u \\ \text{-}o\text{:} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} /st_3a \\ /st_3b \\ / \left\{ \begin{array}{l} st_1 \\ st_2 \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

Masculine (Mas.) morpheme has three allomorphs. This morpheme is used when the following noun is masculine. Alternent ∞ *a:* occurs with *l* ending stems (st_3a), ∞ *u* occurs with *ṭ/y* ending stems (st_3b) and ∞ *o:* occurs elsewhere i.e. (st_1 and st_2).

e. g. -*a:*

agil - *a:* first

po:tsil - *a:* second

-*o:*

uc - *o:* high

ka:ḷ - *o:* black

dho:ḷ - *o:* white

-*u:*

goraḷ - *u* fair

key - *u* which (man)

5.8. Fem. ⟶ *i*

Feminine (Fem.) morpheme is used when the following noun is feminine in gender.

e. g. *buḍh* - *i* old (fem.)

buḍhi gã:y old cow

buḍhi Jaṇi old woman

Feminine morpheme *i* has a free varying form *iya:* when it occurs with the stem.

buḍh- old

e. g. *buḍh - i* old (fem.)

buḍhiya: old woman

-ya: may be segmented as *a:* plural marker denoting honour, while *y* is the glide between vowels avoiding hiatus.

5 9. Neut. ⟶ *u*

Neuter (Neut) morpheme is used when the following noun is neuter.

e. g. *ka:ḷ - u* black

ka:ḷu luṅḍu black cloth

5 10 Pl ⟶ *a:*

Plural (pl) is used when the following noun is plural. The plural marker agrees with the following noun's number alone. Therefore whether the following noun's is masculine, or feminine or neuter the number plural marker is the same.

e. g. *ka:ḷ - a:* black

ka:ḷa: va:griye: black men (mas.)

ka:ḷa: bayka: black women (fem.)

ka·ḷa: baṇḍa: black stones (neut)

In singular the concord or agreement denotes the gender only, where singular is unmarked.

e. g. *ka:ḷ - o:* (mas.)

ka:ḷ - i (fem.)

ka:ḷ - u (neut)

ka:ḷo: va:gri black man

ka:ḷi bayko: black woman

ka:ḷu baṇḍo: black stone

5.11. Der ⟶ $\left\{\begin{matrix} Ql \\ Qnt + M \end{matrix}\right\}$

Derivatives (Der) are of two kinds and they are Qualitative (Ql) and Quantitative (Qnt), where the latter occurs with measure (M).

e. g. Pl. *ke - da:tu* like what ?

ya - da:tu like that

Qnt. + M

a - tr - u this much (small)

a - tr - a: this much (large)

5.12. Ql. ⟶ *da:tu*/Bd_2—

Ql. occurs with Bd_2 stems.

e. g. *a - da:tu* like this

te: - da:tu like that

ke - da:tu like what?

še - da:tu like what?

5.13. Qnt. ⟶ *tr*

Qnt. occurs with Bd_2 stems. It should be followed by markers denoting the measure.

e. g. *ke - tr - u* how much?

te - tr - u that much

5.14. M ⟶ $\begin{Bmatrix} Sm \\ La \end{Bmatrix}$

M is classified into two as small Quantity (Sm) and large quantity (La). These suffixes occur with quantitative morpheme.

5.15. Sm ⟶ *-u*

Small quantity morpheme *-u* has only one allomorph ∞ *-u*.

e. g. *te - tr - u* that much

5.16. La ⟶ *-a:*.

Large quantity (La) morpheme *-a:* has only one allomorph ∞ *a:*

e. g. *te - tr - a:* that much

Adjective STEMS.

5.2. Fr.

icili	middle	*avḍi/avḍu*	this much
ašal	good	*oliki*	known
o:tsi	true	*upli*	above
urri	strong	*piku*	sour
pi:ḷu	pale	*pakeṭ*	true, heavy
paku	ripe	*paylo:ṭi*	first
badi	good	*ba:Ja:*	half
ba:rik	big	*kaḍši*	last
kavḷu	soft,tender	*kasi*	sharp

kara:p bad   *ka:ṭu:* sour, bitter

ka:nkula: hot   *ka:rru* hot

kha:li empty   *gari:b* poor

go:ḷ round

5.3. Bd_2

a- this   *ya-* that

te- that (Rel.)   *še/ke-* how

i: proximate   *cilre* little

civarti plain   *cimṭi* small

coṭa:y bad   *cuṭi* little

Ju:ṇu old   *viṭa:ḷ* polluted

va:si old   *va:ñJi* sterile

sapi:l smooth   *he:ṭḷi* blew

haḷtve light   *ha:di/ha:du* true, after

navu new   *la:l* red

5.4. Bd_1

St_1 : *buḍh-* old   *to:ḍ-* little

dho:ḷ- white   *kava:r-* young

kaḷḍ- old   *ka:ḷ-* black

gaṇ- count, much   *ca:ṇ-* elderly

savḍ- soft, broad   *hary-* green

miṭṭ- sweet   *mo:ṭṭ-* old

nha:n- young   *la:mb-* long

St_2: *uc-* above, high   *diva:n-* mad

ka:ṇ- blind   *ko:r-* new, pure

kuḷḷ- short   *laṅḍ-* lame

mat- fat   *mukk-* dumb

St_3a: *agil-* first   *pa:tsɨl-* second

St_3b: *goraṭ-* pure, red, fair, handsome, beautiful

key- interrogation

6. ADVERBS

Adverbs are those forms which occur as attributes to verbs. Morphologically they can have neither tense nor case markers. Adjectives too cannot have these markers. But adjectives have agreement with the head noun while adverbs do not have such agreement.

6.1. AdvF $\longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} \text{Sadv} \\ \text{Cadv} \end{Bmatrix}$

Adverbial forms (AdvF) are divided into two classes as simple adverbs (Sadv) and complex adverbs (Cadv) on the basis of their structure.

Sadv:

aku all
a:Jɨ today
uñe: there
parkin again
hĩ: here
hã: there

Cadv :

i - m like that
ki - m like what
ti - m like that

$$6.2 \quad \text{Cadv} \longrightarrow \text{St} + \begin{Bmatrix} T \\ M \\ D \end{Bmatrix}$$

Complex adverbs consist of stem (St) followed by any one of the derivative suffixes denoting time (T), manner (M) and degree (D).

e. g. St + M:

ki - m like what

ti - m like that

St + T:

ke - de: when

te - de: then

St + D:

a - vḍu this much

ke - vḍu how much

ti - vḍu that much

6.3. T ⟶ *de:*

Derivative suffix denoting time (T) has only one alternant ∞ *de:* which occurs with all the stems. For illustrations refer 6.2. Adverbs of time also have simple structure like *uṅke-s* 'now', *paršu* third day which come under simple adverbs.

6.4. M ⟶ *m*

Adverbs of manner (M) morpheme has only one alternant ∞ *m* which occurs with all the stems. For illustrations refer 6.2.

6.5 D ⟶ *vḍu*

Adverbs of degree (D) morpheme has only one alternant ∞ *vḍu* which occurs with all the stems.

e. g. *ke - vḍu* how much

ti - vḍu that much

ı - vḍu this much

Sadv :

aku all	*a:Jı* today
upar above	*utti* correctly
undu upside down	*uñe:* there
uṅke:s now	*uralti* stammer
eṭo: away	*aḷavli* in size
pisili slippery	*pi:ce* behind
parkin again	*pa:r* far
bara:bar straightly	*ba:Ju* by the side
ba:dre outside	*buJu* again
to:ḍu little	*davḍu* cold
ḍi:ḷo: slowly	*kam* less
kanne: near	*karra:hi* tightly
gaḍbaḍı quickly	*Jaldi* quickly
veygi quickly	*sa:pti* proportionately
hī: here	*hā:* there
yahā: there	*he:ṭ* below
haJıgo: near, here,	*haro:s* always
hāy here	*ha:me:* before
mayla:p dull	*mha:y* inside

lagɨbagɨ	almost	*ijaḷbijaḷ*	like this
purni	full	*ba:ri*	whole

Cadv:

i- Remote demorstrative

a- Proximate ,,

ki- Interrogative ,,

ti- Relative pronoun base

7. PARTICLES

Particle is a word usually uninflected and invariable and is used to indicate syntactical relationship It is not in any attributive construction. Clities are bound forms.

7.1. Particles :

ala:ke then

pispã:v then

kari quotative

ho: yes

7.2. Clities :

bi and

ki doubtful marker

8. SYNTAX

This chapter deals with the structure of *va:gribo:li* sentences. Being a spoken language which is recorded for the first time the syntax presented here is only a fragment of the syntactical analysis. A complete syntactical analysis of this language applying the principles of Transformational theory is being worked out by the author which will form a separate monograph.

An utterance may consist of pre-sentential element (PS) optionally and obligatorily a sentence (S) which may be followed again by optionally tags (Tag) PS may be interjections (T) and I or vocatives (Voc). Tag is predominantly interrogatives (Q).

8 1 U → (PS) + S + (Tag)

8.1.1 Interjections :

ta:ye: oh

aydugo: alas

va:h va:h well done

cup silence

ḍī:ḷṇ attention

e. g. *ta:ye: va:ḍa: ha:ra: cali:ga:* 'Oh! all the people have gone'

aydugo: buḍha: va:gri mari:go: 'Alas! old man (korava) died'

va:hva:h tume: immat karnu 'Welldone! you should do like that'

8.1.2 Vocatives :

ala:, - la: (mas)

ali, - li (fem)

o: (mas)

(i) (*ala:*) *va:gri tu: hã: av - la:* '(oh) Korava man you come here'

(ii) (*ali*) *ba:y tu: hã: av - li* '(oh) Korava woman you come here'

Note that *la:* in i and *li* in ii denote masculine and feminine which are vocatives. When they occur as part of VP, the Voc which precedes the NP is optional which is marked by paraentheses in the above illustrations.

(iii) *ala: va:gri tu: hã: a:v*

(iv) *ali ba:y tu: hã: a:v*

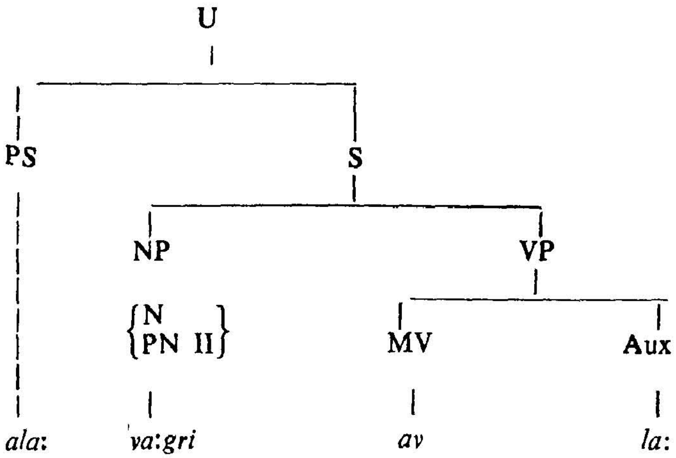
Sentences i and iii, ii and iv have the same meaning.

8.2. S ⟶ NP + VP

In this language all the minor type of sentences may be derived from NP + VP.

8.2.1. Imperative sentences :

Imperative type sentences optionally have agreement features (cf. Agreement in VP). NP is either second person pronoun (sg. or pl.) or vocative with a proper noun. Pronouns are deleted in general but if there is emphatic morpheme, then it is obligatory.



ala: va:gri avla: 'Oh ! Koravaman come'

(i) *tu: a:v* you come (sg.)

(ii) *tu: avli* you come (fem.)

(iii) *tu: avla:* you come (mas.)

(iv) *tume: avo:* you come (pl.)

(v) *kambe: Ja:la* Kambe go (mas.)

(vi) *sayda: Ja:li* Sayda go (fem.)

The above sentences i to vi can occur as elliptical sentences without the NP.

e. g. (i) *tu: a:v* > *a:v* 'come'

8.2.2. Negative sentences :

Negative element at the surface level occurs in the pre V position (V = verb), post V position and pre and post V positions. But in the deep level it occurs only in the pre V position only. Defective (negative) finites operate as V.

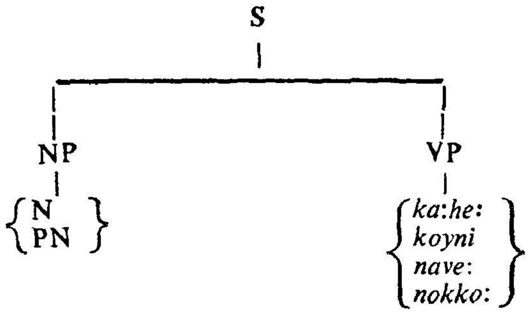
Defective finites :

nokko: not, don't want

koyni no

nave: not

ka:he: no



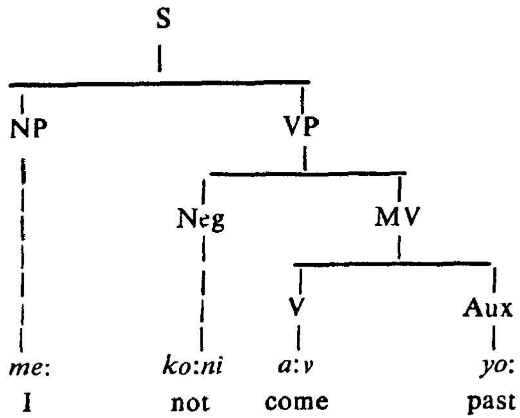
(i) *yo: hā: koyni* He is not here
(he here not)

(ii) *da:y mane nokko:* Enmity is not necessary to me
(enmity to me not necessary)

(iii) *oḷa:vte admi kambe: ka:he:* The person who comes is not Kambe
(coming person Kambe not)

(iv) *ho! yo: nave* yes ! He is not (the person)
(yes he not)

The other negatives like past negative, non-past negative prohibitive etc., have the following structure. Prohibitive differs from the former two.



NP + Neg + V + Aux
= > NP + Neg + V + Aux + Neg

me: ko:ni a:v yo = > *me: ko: avyo: ni* 'I did not come'

e g. *me: gi:dɩ bo:lyo:* I sang a song

me: gidɩ ko: bo:lyo:ni I did not sing a song

ma:ḍaRa: ha:ra: gaya: All the people have gone

ma:ḍaRa: ha:ra: ko: gaya:ni All the people did not go

Negatives :

past : *ko:ni*

non-past: *ko:na:roni*

ko:na:rini

ko:na:rani

prohibitive : *na:*

Non-past negatives (present and future) behaves like the past negative. *ko:na:roni, ko:na:rani* etc. will be divided into two

units (discontinuous) as *ko: — na roni*, *ko: — na:rini* and *ko: — na:rani*. *ko* always precedes the V and *nà:rani* or the variants follow the V.

e. g. *me: bo:ṭi ko: khana:roni* 'I will not eat meat' (mas.)

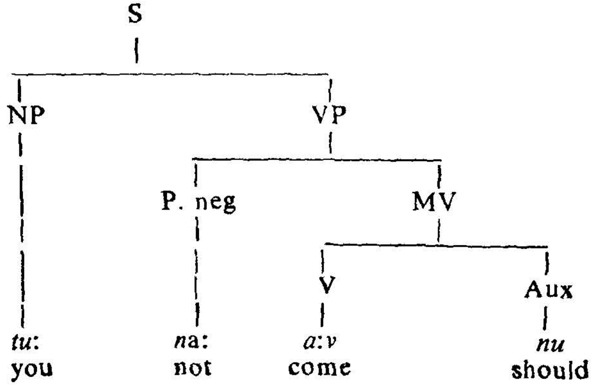
va:griye: da:ru gaṇu: ko: pina:rani Koravas will not drink brandy too much

me: danme: ko: huna:rini 'I will not sleep in day time' (fem.)

bayka: hayḍe.nt ko: Jana:rini women will not go for hunting

ma:ḍaRa: ghe:r ko: si:na:rani 'Non-korava men will not stitch(their) house'

Prohibitive negative *na:* cannot occur as the past and non-past negatives because of its morphemic structure. Therefore it either precedes the verb or follows it but not both.



tu: na:avnu 'You should not come'. The same sentence optionally can be transformed as *tu: avnu na:* without any change in the content, Here *na:* is optionally transformed from pre V to post V position.

(Opt) NP + P. neg + V => NP + V + P. neg.

e. g. *tu:* *cogra:ne* *na:ma:rru* => *tu: cogra:ne ma:rruna:*

(you the boys should not beat)

'You should not beat the boys'

8.3 NP —→ (M) + N

M stands for modifier and N for a simple noun. The NP may include an optional sentential element (S) which is embedded in it. Then the modified structure of the NP will be as followes:

8.3.1 N : *da:da:Ji* Dadaji

ũ:ṭhṭ camel

cogru boy

phu:l flower

bhe:n sister

va:ndar monkey

Jha:ḍu tree

8.3.2 M + N :

i *parho: cogru* male child

ii *paylo:ṭi cogri* first daughter

iii *a: va:tiya:r* this teacher

iv *dho:ḷu lunḍu* white cloth

v *ca:r Jaṇa:* four people

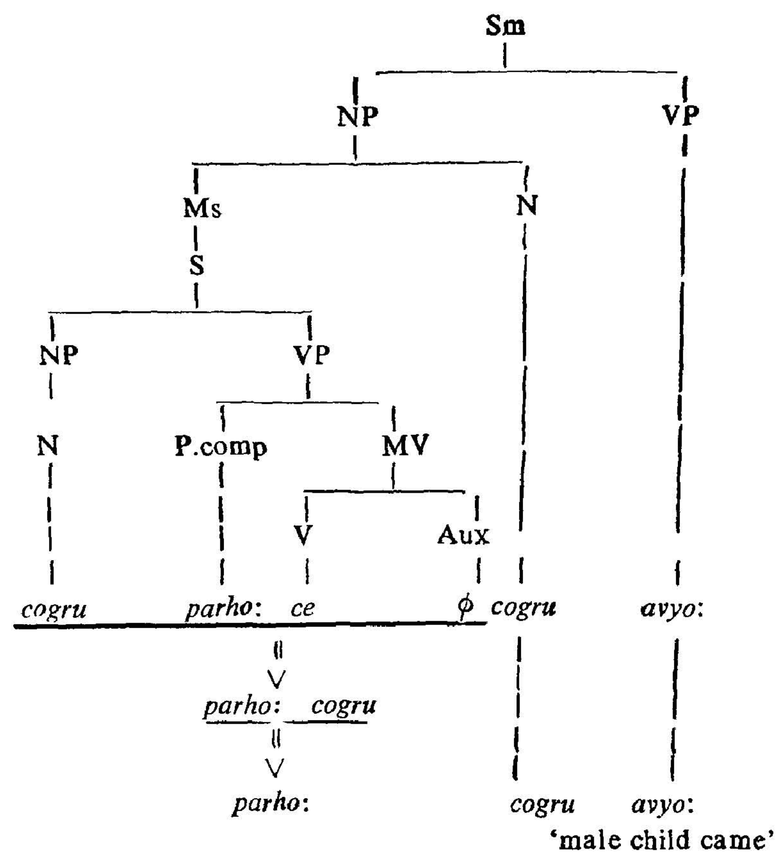
vi *ma:ro: bha:y* my brother

vii *kutra:nu ce:lu* young one of the bitch

In the above illustrations the modifiers belong to different grammatical types but have the same attributive function. All the modifiers occur in the pre-nominal position. But in the deep structure certain modifiers are predicate compliments while others are not. Modifiers are either ordinary modifiers (Mo) or sentence modifiers (Ms).

8.4 $M \longrightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} Mo \\ Ms \end{Bmatrix}$

8.4.1 MS : *parho: cogru avyo:* 'male child came' where *parho:* is (derived) a sentence modifier.



(1) *cogru parho: ce* The child is male

(2) *cogru ayo:* Child came

Sentences 1 and 2 give a sentence

(3) *parho: cogru avyo:*

(i) *kutru mo:ṭṭu ce* => *mo:ṭṭu kutru*
'dog big is' big dog

(ii) *ambo: ašal ce* => *ašal ambo:*
'mango good is' good mango

(iii) *koṅglu dho:ḷu ce* => *dho:ḷu koṅglu*
crane white is — white crane

Adjectives like *mo:ṭṭu, ašal, dho:ḷu* are derived from the above sentences i, ii and iii respectively.

But note the difference in the following adjective which is also derived from Ms.

va:ṭṭ bara:bar ce => *bara:bar va:ṭṭ* *
way straight is — straight way
bara:bar ce-te va:ṭṭ 'straight way'

Where *te* is added to the predicate complement.

8.4.2 Mo: Adjectives like demonstrative, genitive, ordinals and cardinals are ordinary modifiers.

Demonstrative bases are *i:* that/those and *a:* this/these as remote and proximate respectively.

e. g.
a: cogru this boy
a: cogra: these boys
i: va:ḍa: that group
i: va:ḍa: those groups

---

* "The genitives *ma:ro:*, *ama:ro:* and *tama:ro:* are, as usual adjectives. A strong adjective (including genitives and the *tho:* ablative has its masculine in *o:*, its feminine in *i:*, and its neuter in *u:*. It agrees with its noun in gender, number and case except that it does not take the plural forms in *o:*." -L. S. I. Vol IX PP 340 - 341 G. A. Grierson.

Genitive ⟶ N + case

Genitive form of the noun like adjectives (inflected) has agreement. This is due to its pre-nominal position.

e. g. (i) *ma:ri bhe:n oḷa:vas*

'My sister is coming'

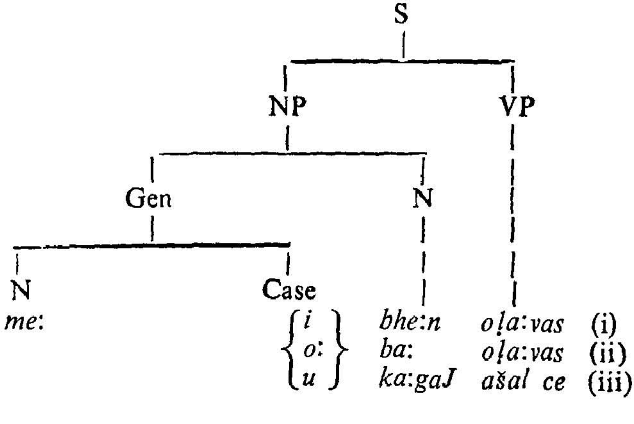
(ii) *ma:ro: ba: oḷa:vas*

'My father is coming'

(iii) *ma:ru ka:gaJ ašal ce*

'My book is good'

-*i*, -*o*: and -*u* show gender of the following noun as feminine, masculine and neuter respectively.



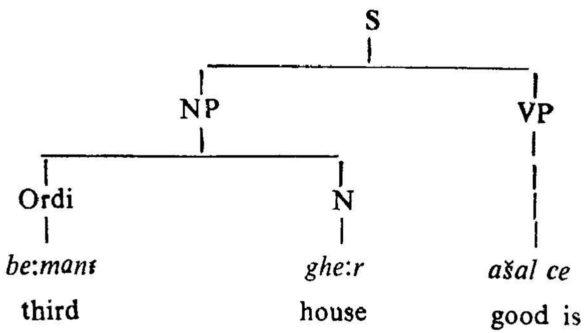
Ordinals always occur as attribute in the prenominal position only. Ordinals cannot be transformed to any other position.

e g *be:mant ghe:r ašal ce*

'Second house is a good house'

ti:n mant dhuka:n va·ḷo: coṭo: ce

'Third shopkeeper is a thief'.



ti:nmant *mayna:me pa:ni varaRše:*

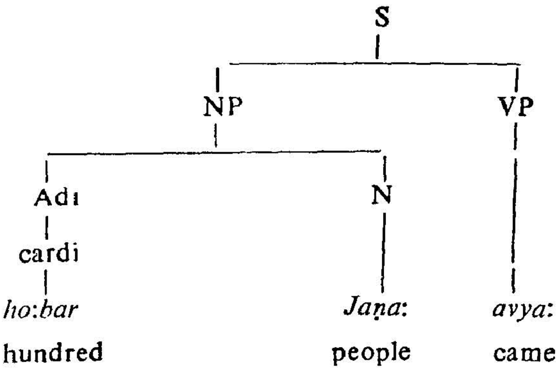
'In third month there will be rain'

Cardinal numbers occur in the pre-nominal position. Optionally they can be transferred to post noun position also. The number of lexical items which go into the construction of adjective phrase is not restricted. This feature may be operated by the restrictions in the language *be:* 'two', *viyeR* 'twenty' *ho:bar* 'hundred' may give :

(i) *be:viyeR* fourty

(ii) *be:ho:bar* two hundred

(iii) *ho:bar par be:* hundred and two etc.



Optional : card + N => N + card.

ho:bar Jaṇa: avya: => *Jaṇa: ho:bar avya:*
people hundred came

Relative participles (formed from verbal base) are derived from sentences (Ms). They occur as adjectives. When they are derived from sentences they take RP marker obligatorily in the non-past relative participle and optionally in past relative participle.

(1) *admi dha:n khãvkoras* 'man is eating the food'
man food is eating

(2) *va:gri oḷa:vas* 'Koravaman is coming'
Koravaman is coming

(3) *va:ḍo: gayu* 'The group has gone'
group gone

(4) *cogra: luṅḍa lida:* 'Boys bought some clothes'
boys clothes bought.

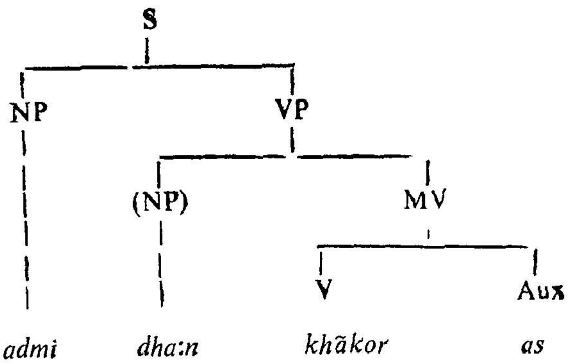
The above sentences will give the following Relative participle forms.

(1) => *dha:nkhãv kor - te admi* The persion who is eating the food

(2) => *oḷa:va - te va:gri* The koravaman who is coming

(3) => *gayu (- te) va:ḍo:* The group which has gone

(4) => *luṅḍa: lida: (- te) cogra:* The boys who bought the clothes.



NP + VP > VP + <u>te</u> + NP

admi + dha:n khãvkoras

> <u>*dha:n khãvkor - te*</u> *admi*

gho:ḍo: na:Ras > *na:Ra - te gho:ḍo:*

'horse runs' The horse which is running

na:Rate gho:ḍo: dho:ḷu ce

'The horse which is running is white'

Selection of N and Adjective is more of semantic in nature rather than syntactic. For example certain nouns can take only a few adjectives while others will not occur.

* *buḍho: cogru* old child

* *cavḍa: admi* broad man

* *la:mbu va:grt* long man

* *miḷṭu copḍi* sweet book

But the following are acceptable in any context by native speakers.

buḍho: va:gri old man

uco: admi tall person

miṭṭu te:l sweet oil

ašal lunḍa: good clothes

8.5. Agreement in VP

The agreement rules that operate on *va:gribo:li* Sentences are the following :

a) The past finite form of the Verb may agree with the subject N in number and gender.

b) The present and future finite form of the Verb may agree with the subject N in person and number.

c) The Adjective (Adj) may agree in gender and/or number of the following head noun. (cf. chapt. 5)

Noun (subject) and Verb (predicate) Agreement

8.5.1.a	i	Mas. sg. N.	*cogro: avyo:*	'The boy came'
	ii	Mas. pl. N.	*cogra: avya:*	'The boys came'
	iii	Fem. sg. N.	*cogri avi*	'The girl came'
	iv	Fem. pl. N.	*cogriye: aviye:*	'The girls came'

$8.5.2.b_1$ Present tense

i 1st person sg. *me: devinsu* 'I give'

1st person pl. *hame: diye:s* 'we give'

ii 2nd & 3rd person sg. & pl.

{ *tu:* / *tume:* / *yo:* / *ivṇe:* } *de:ts* 'you give' / 'he gives' / 'she gives' / 'It gives' / 'they give'

$8.5.2.b_2$ Future tense

I & IInd sg. { *me:* / *tu:* } *kari:š* 'I will do' / 'you will do'

I & IInd pl. { *hame:* / *tume:* } *karšu* 'we will do' / 'you will do'

IIIrd sg. & pl. { *yo:* / *ivṇe:* } *karše:* he will do / she ,, / it ,, / they ,,

8.5.3.c Refer inflected Adjectives (chap 5,)

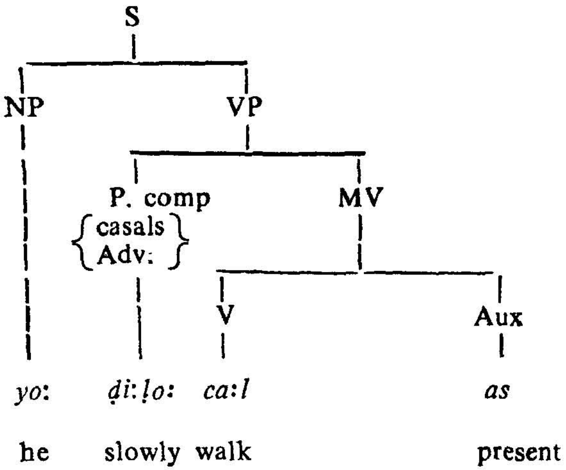
8.6 VP ⟶ (P. comp.) + Vb

Verb phrase (VP) mainly consists of a verb and optionally predicate complement (P. comp). In a sentence the main verb is followed by aspect and tense markers obligatorily. Therefore the VP is made up of a main verb (MV) with an auxiliary (Aux) and optionally a predicate complement. The complement may be all adverbials including all casals and/or adverbs. P. comp. may be just a noun when Vb is *rhe*: 'be'

1. *va:ndar ku:das* 'Monkey jumps'
2. *yo: di:ḷo: ca:las* 'He walks slowly'
3. *haraṇ pa:ni Pi:koras* 'Deer drinks water'
4. *yo: va:gri ce* 'He is a Koravaman'
5. *Jha:ḍu gaṇu: vadi:gu* 'The tree has grown big'
6. *me: cogra:ne dha:n khava·ḍyo:* 'I made the boy to eat food'
7. *to:to: pindra:me ce* 'The parrot is in the cage'
8. *va:tiya:r ka:l ayo:* 'Teacher came yesterday'
9. *admi ha:ra: na:šin aya:* 'People came running'

In the above sentences the forms which are underlined are predicate complements.

The simple structure of these sentences will be as follows:



Note in sentence 1 P. comp. is absent (i.e. optional) and in other sentences they are present. Before going into the details about Adverbials which occur as P. comp. we will discus MV which restricts or has the potentiality of controling the complement. The verb *rhe:* 'be' in the sequential type of sentences should have a complement obligatorily.

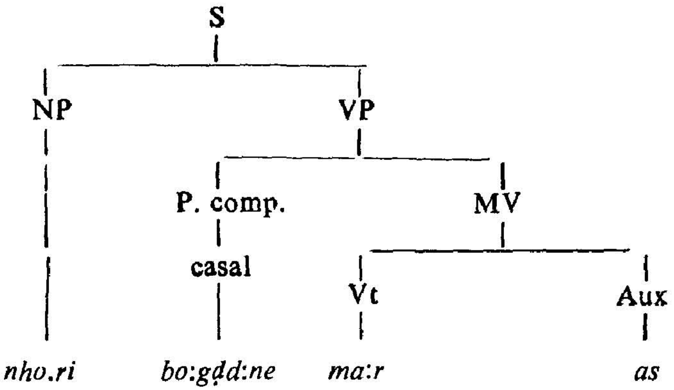
11. *yo: Jha:ḍu ce* 'It is a tree'

12. *a: kutro: ce* 'This is a dog'

kutro: and *Jha:ḍu* are complements to the verb *ce* 'is'. If the MV is an intransitive verb there will be not any object as its complement, whereas a transitive or causal verb can have.

13. *nho:ri bhu:kkas* 'Fox howls'

14. *nho:ri bo:gḍa:ne ma:ras* 'Fox kills the goat'



8.6.1 MV may be classified into seven classes.

$$MV \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Vx \\ Vi \\ Vt \\ Vdt \\ Vc \\ Vdc \\ V\ pass \end{array} \right\}$$

Vx: *rhe*: 'be'

Vi: verb intransitive

Vt: verb transitive

Vdt: verb double transitive

Vc: verb causal

Vdc: verb double causal

Vpass: Verb passive

8.6.1.1 Vx: (15) *a:* <u>*va:gri bo:li*</u> *ce* 'This is Korava language'

8.6.1.2 Vi: (16) *ammu oḷa:vas* 'Ammu is coming'

8.6.1.3 Vt: (17) *uṣa:* <u>*gi:dɩ*</u> *bo:las* 'Usha sings a song'

8.6 1.4 Vdt: (18) *va:tiya:r mane copḍi dido:* 'Teacher gave me a book'

8.6.1.5 Vc: (19) *bayko: cogra:ne nhava:ḍas* 'Woman causes the child to bathe'

8.6.1.6 Vdc: (20) *me: tiriya:ne cogra:ne nhava:ḍalaga:ḍyo:*
'I caused the woman to cause the child to bathe'

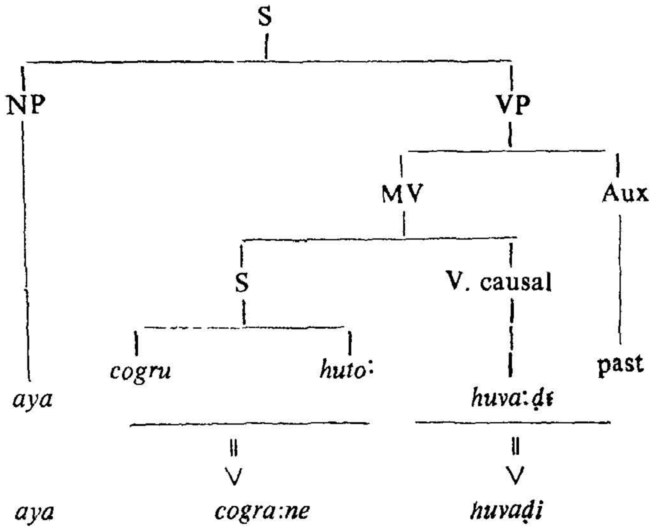
The causativaization of sentences also involves embedding. For example the sentence:

(21) *aya: cogra:ne huva:ḍi*
'Mother caused the child to sleep'

has the following structure.

(i) *cogru huto:* (child slept)

(ii) *aya: huva:ḍi* (mother caused it)

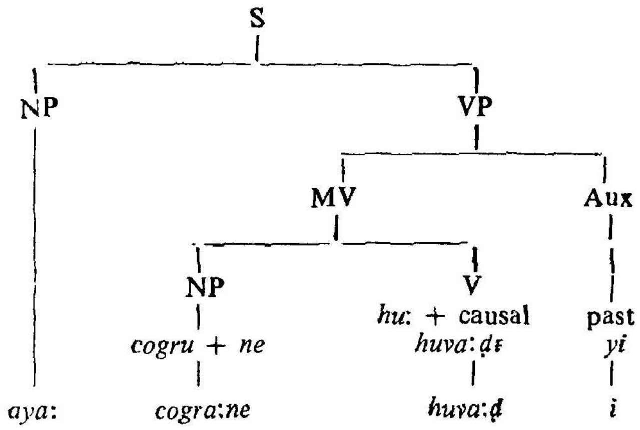


The following operations are performed on the embedded and matrixS's:

a) Auxiliary element of the embedded S is deleted.

b) Verb *hu:* of the embedded S is attached to the V causal of matrix S and is causativised by adding the C_1 morpheme *-a:ḍɨ* to it (cf. C_1 and C_2 chapter 5).

c) As the subject of the embedded S is an animate N, obligatorily object marker *ne* is added to it and it is embedded in the pre-verb position and attached to the MV of the matrix S. This may be represented as follows:



8 6 1.7 V pass:

(23) *ghe:r siva:ygu* 'The house got stitched by some one'

(23) *la:gḍa: marha:te toḍa:ygu*
(wood by me was broken)
'The wood was broken by me'

In this language the passive construction may have the agent optionally.

8.6.2 Adverbials may be pure adverbs or noun with case as already pointed out. Pure adverbs may be adverbs of time, manner or quality.

T: (28) *tavisu ka:l ayo:* 'Thavisu came yesterday'

M: (29) *ha:mpone veygi bo:las* 'Hampone speaks quickly'

Qul: (30) *va:gri maytu bara:bar vaṇat* 'Korava plaits the net correctly'

Locational adverbial:

Nouns with locative case marker occurs as locational adverbial with Vb.

(31) *keḷḍu gã:y kane na:Rat* 'Calf runs towards the cow'

(32) *ciḍiya: gaḷa:me na:knu* 'one should wear beads on the neck'

Purpose adverbial:

The noun with purpose element (post position) occurs as part of VP. This element may be preceded by another complement.

(33) *me: tune ha:Je ayo:*
'I came because of you'

(34) *ravi tune ha:Je: gidi bo:las*
'Ravi sings song because of / for you!

Possessive adverbial :

The genitive form of the noun usually will be the possessive adverbials. When the genitive is in the pre N position it follows the agreement rule. But in the pre V position it does not agree to that rule.

(35) *cogri ma:ru ce* 'The girl is mine'

(36) *dhey ma:ru ce* 'The deity is mine'

(37) *bo:gḍo: ma:ru ce* 'The he goat is mine'

Note when *ma:ru* occurs in the pre N position : *ma:ri cogri, ma:ru dhey* and *ma:ro: bo:gḍo:* with agreement *-i, -u, -o:*.

8 6.3 Participial constructions :

Participial sentences are usually embedded sentences. The number of VP in the underlying structures are transformed as participial and finally the VP of the matrix sentence has them as P. complements.

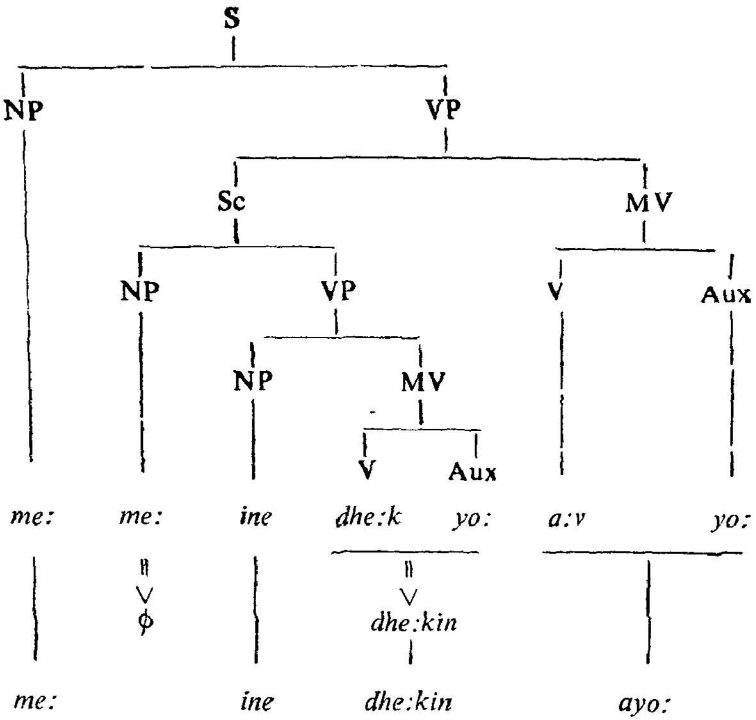
(38) *me: ine dhe:kin ayo:* 'Having seen him I came'

This sentence has two underlying sentences.

E (i) *me: ine dhe:kyo:* 'I saw him'

M (ii) *me: ayo:* 'I came.'

The MV in E(i) *dhe:kyo:* Is transformed into participial form as *dhe:kin* which is embedded in (ii) as predicate complement. Identical NP is deleted.



8 6 4 Interrogatives :

Interrogative sentences are of two kinds in *va:gri bo:li.* The intonation of the affirmative sentences is changed in such a way to transform it into an interrogative sentence without any change in the word order. The other type of sentences will have an interrogative word (Q) with in the structure. The Q words are divided into three groups where group (i) occur as predicate complements and the other (ii) modifiers to noun. The third group (iii) will occur as VP.

39. (i) *yo:* <u>*kedugo:*</u> *ce* 'Where is he?'

(he where is)

40. *tu: kede: ayo:* 'When you came?'

(you when came)

41. *yo: ka:m kim karnu* 'How should one do that work'

(that work how should do)

42.(ii) *ketra: Jaṇa avya:* 'How many people came'

(how many people came)

43. *keyi bayko: na:cas* 'Which woman dances'

44.(iii) *tu: ko:ṇt* Who are you?'

(you who)

45. *a: šu:* 'what is that?'

(that what)

Optionally these may be transformed into VP + NP :

ko:ṇt tu: 'Who are you?'

(who you)

Q i *kedugo:* where

kede: when

kim how

ki: where

---

* Note that *ko:ṇt* 'who' occurs as VP while the regular pattern is *tu: ko:ṇt ce.* Loss of coupla may be due to the influence of Tamil language.

Q ii *ketra:* how many

ketru ,,

keyu which

kya: ,,

Q iii *ko:ṇı* who

šu: what

8.6.5 Conjuction :

Bound clities *bi* 'and' links two independent simple sentences with same VP.

46. (i) *me: nańgrime gayo:*

'I went to the town'

47.(ii) *yo: nańgri me gayo:* 'He went to the town'

me: bi yo: bi nańgri me gaya: 'He and I went to the town'

(I and he and town in went)

When these sentences are conjoined together the VP follows the agreement rule which is according to NP's number (plural) *ayo:* becomes *aya:*. '*bi*' is also occurs as limiter

48. *ra:ma: mane bula:yo:* 'Rama invited me'

(Rama me invited)

49. *ra: ma: mane bi bulayo:* 'Rama invited me too'

50. *ra:ma: bi mane bula:yo:* 'Rama too invited me'

Note the conjunction is distinct in the sense when two or more sentences are conjoined neither is subordinate to the other.

9. DICTIONARY

The arrangement of vocabulary items in the Dictionary is as follows.

Vowels :

i, i:, u, u:, ũ:, e, e:, o, o·, a, a: and *ã:*.

Consonants :

p, b, t, d, ṭ, ḍ, k, g, c, j, v, s, z, š, h, m, n, l, r, R and *y*.

The entries are in phonemic spelling. Each lexical entry is followed by an entry referring to its parts of speech whether noun, verb, aejective, adverb or particle. For nouns, gender is mentioned. Plural forms of nouns are given in parenthesis.

Verbs are cited in their imperative singular form. This is followed by a reference to the class whether transitive, intransitive, causal or non-causal The number with in parentheses with triangle mark refers to the entry in 'A comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages' by R. L. Turner (1962) and DED stands for A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary by T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau (1961) to which the word in question is related.

The meaning of the entry is given in English after the sign-.

/i/

1. *i*, adj. - this
2. *i*, pro. - he, she, it
3. *idugo:*, n., neut. - mosque
4. *iga:ri*, n., neut. - a ceremony for removing pollution
5. *icili*, n., neut. - middle
6. *iJaḷbiJaḷ*, adv. - like this and that
7. *isa:pt*, part. - like
8. *isa:b*, part. - generally
9. *iṣṭam*, n., neut. - desire (S. *iṣṭa*)
10. *im*, adv. - like this
11. *immat*, adv. - in the same manner (H. *imi*)
12. *inda:ru*, n., neut. - darkness (C. *andha:r* ▸386)
13. *induko:r*, v., nc., - swing
14. *ini:speṭrt*, n , mas., sg. - inspector of police (Eng.)
15. *ine*, Pro. n. him (acc). - (G *ine:* he)
16. *inebi*, part. - if not
17. *inah*, n., neut. - thing (cf. *Jinah*)
18. *iṇḍa:*, n., neut. - egg (G. *ã:ḍ*. ▸1111)
19. *ila:ci:* n., neut. - name of a tree

/i:/

20. *i:titi*, adv. - quickly (action)
21. *i:ḍṇu:s*, n., neut. - equal (Ta. *i:ṭu* DED 375)
22. *i:yam*, n., neut. (Ta. *i:yam* - lead)

/u/

23. *upli*, adj. - above (G. *u:pilu* adj.)
24. *upar*, adv. - above (G. M. *upari* ▸2333)

25. *ubaḷa:v*, v., c , - boil (M. *uba:ḷa:* ▸2340a)

26. *uba:ša:*, n., neut. – yawning (H. *uba: si:*)

27. *uba:ša:kar*, v., nc., – yawn (H. *uba:si:le:na*)

28. *uba:ḷa:ca:vaḷ*, n., neut. - boiled rice

29. *uba:ḷ*, v., nc., - boil (L. *uba:* ▸2340)

30. *ubo:kar*, v., nc., - errect, make to stand (G. *ubho: karvo:* ▸2038)

31. *ubri*, n., neut. - balance (G. *upari* ▸2218)

32. *utti*, adj. – good (Ta. *utti* DED 534)

33. *uttar*, v., intr., - get down (G. *uttarvũ* ▸1770)

34. *uttarba:Jɨ*, N., - north (M. *uttar* north ▸1767)

35. *utta:r*, v., tr., - get down

36. *utska:nɨ*, n., neut. – jumping (H. *uchalna:*)

37. *utram*, n., neut. - name of a star

38. *udiyẽ*, n., neut. – white ant (G. *udha'i*)

39. *udhe:s*, n., neut. – ascend

40. *udha:r*, n., neut. - debt (G. *udha:ɨ* ▸2018)

41. *udhɨḍɨ*, v., nc., – divide (M. *udhaḍṇẽ*)

42. *uṭha:ḍɨ*, v., c., - make to stand (▸1683)

43. *uṭhɨ*, v., nc., - stand (S. *uṭṭaṅka* ▸1683)

44. *uḍa:v*, v., c., - cause to fly

45. *uḍɨ*, v., nc., - fly (G. *uḍvũ* ▸1697)

46. *ukɨṇi:š*, n., neut. - nineteen (S. *u:navim šati* ▸2410)

47. *ukhal*, v., nc., – peel (H. *ukalna:*)

48. *ukhala:v*, v., c., - cause to peel

49. *ukhaḍa:v*, v., c., - cause to pluck

50. *ukhaḍɨ*, v., nc., – pluck (H. *ukhaḍna:*)

51. *ukḷi*, n., neut. - mortar (G. M. *ukkḷi:* ▸2360)

52: *ugiḍɨ*, v., intr., - open

53. *ugaḍa:v*, v., c., - cause to open

54. *uga:ḍɨ*, v., tr., - open (S *uccha:dayati* ▸1652)

55. *ucu*, adj. - high (G. *ũcũ* ▸1634)

56. *uja:v*, v., nc., - put off (G. *bujhavvũ*, Nep)

57. *uja:ḷ/uja:ḷu*, n., neut. - light, sun rays (M *ujaḷ* ▸1670)

58. *uše:*, part. - can, may be

59. *uški/uški*, adv. - peeping

60. *umbḷi*, n., neut. - bubble (Ta. *kumiṛ* DED 1752)

61. *undo:kar*, v., nc., - make something to become upside down

62. *undo:hu:*, v., nc., - lie upside down

63. *undu*, adv. - upside down (M. *ulãḍṇẽ* ▸2380)

64. *undru*, n., neut. - rat (S. *undura* ▸2095)

65. *uñe:*, adv. - there

66. *uñcɨkor*, v., nc., - pull down

67. *uṅke:s*, adv., - now (G. *hañṇ* ▸268)

68. *ulah*, n., neut. - offerings to God

69. *ula:ṅgɨ*, v., nc., - jump (G. *ulaghvũ*, Nep. *ulã:gnu* ▸2366)

70. *uḷṭɨ*, v., nc., - turn (B *ulṭa* ▸2368)

71. *uḷṭɨpa:n*, n , neut. - a kind of betel leaf

72. *uraltɨ*, adv. - leaping

73. *urɨṭɨ*, v , nc., - make sharp (Ta *uruṭṭu* DED 57a)

74. *urɨho:*. part. - near

75 *urri*, adj. - quickly (time)

/u:/

76 *u:tanga:l*, n , neut. - name of a place *u:ttanka:l* (Ta.)

77. *u:dtkapu:r*, n., neut. incense (Ta. *u:tu* DED 638) (Skt. *karpu:ra*)

78 *u:rko:lam*. n., neut. - procession (Ta. *u:rko:lam* DED 643)

/ũ/

79. *ũ:ṭt*, n., neut. - camel (H. *ũ:ṭ*, G. *unt*)

/e/

80. *ebbi:s*, n., neut. - twenty (H. *bi:s*)

81. *etra:*, adj. - how much (G. *ketlũ*)

82. *eṭo:*, adv. - within the reach off (Ta. *eṭṭu* DED 669)

83. *ekiki*, n , neut. - one by one

84. *ekacekac*. n., neut. - one by one (H. *e:kae:ka*)

85. *eko:la:*, adv. - alone

86. *ekulu*, adv. - (H. *akē:la*)

87 *evḍu*, adv. - how much

88. *ercel*, n., neut. - noise (Ta. *iṟayccal* DED 414)

89. *ermeta:ra:*, n., neut. - wild duck

/e:/

90. *e:ḍi*, n., neut. - heel

91. *e·k*, n., neut. - one (G. M. H. *e:k* ›246?)

92. *e:ndt*, v., nc., - receive (Ta. *e:ntu* DED 756)

93. *e:ma:t*, v., nc., - deceive (Ta. *e:ma:ṟṟu* DED 760)

94. *e:ḷaka:*, n., neut. - spice cardmom (Ta. *e:lakka:y* DED 768)

95. *e:rpa:ṭ*, n., neut. - preparation (Ta. *e:rpa:ṭu* DED 766)

96. *e:rambiḷḷã:*, n., neut. - aeroplane (English)

/o/

97. *ota:ḷ*, v., nc., 4. - show (G. *bata:vũ*)

98. *oda:vã:*, n., neut. - odd-number

99. *odra:ṇɪbe:R*, v., nc., - sit errect

100. *oḍi*, n., fem. (*oḍiye:*) - grand-mother

101. *oḍava:y*, n,, neut. - rope made from hides (Ta. *vaṭakkayiṟu* DED 4268)

102. *oḍa:v*, v., c., - cause to cover (H. *o:ḍva:na:*)

103. *oḍo:*, n., mas. (*oḍa:*) - grand-father

104. *oḍḍava:rci*, n., fem. - woman of the Odda caste who dig and carry earth (G. *oḍ* ▸2549)

105. *oḍya:*, n., mas. - man of the Odda caste

106. *oñJ·ḍɪ*, v., nc., - shake

107. *oliki*, adj. - known

108. *olaham*, n . neut. - world (S. *lo:g*)

109. *olikaḍe*, adv. - this side

110. *orali*, n., nent. - stammering

111. *oyṅgi*, n,, neut. - cart track (Ta. *oṟuṅkay* DED 849)

/o:/

112, *o:kra:nɪ*, v., nc., - to vomit (M. *oka:ra:* ▸2538)

113. *o:tar*, v., nc., - tremble

114. *o:tsɪ*, adj. - false

115. *o:dhɪ*, v., nc., - grow (S. *ro:dh* ▸10843)

116 *o:ḍɨ*, v., nc , – spread the net, cloth etc.
(G. *oḍ* ▸2544 DED Ta. *uṭu*)

117 *o:ḍe*, n., neut. – streamlet (Ta. *o:ṭai* DED 877)

118 *o:jiḍi*, n., neut. (*o:jiḍiye:*) – intestine of animals

119. *o:ša:r*, n., neut. – state of being awake

120. *o:šnat*, n , neut. – doubt (G. *soc*)

121. *o:haḍɨ*, n., neut. – medicine (S. *auṣadha*, *ro:ḥyaḍo:* ▸2571)

122. *o:haḍɨva:ḷo:*, n., mas. (*o:haḍɨva:ḷa:*) – doctor

123. *o·hat/vahat*, n., neut. – time

124. *o:nde:*, n., neut. – east

125. *o:Rɨ*, h., neut.'– dew (G. *os* [mas.])

/a/

126. *apṇe:*, pro., pl. – we (G. *a:paṇ* ▸1135)

127. *abla:na:de:Jɨ*, n., neut. horses of Siva

128. *ate:*, n., fem. – aunt (Ta. *attay* DED 121)

129. *ataḷḍi*, n., neut. (*ataḷḍiye:*) – intestine (H. *antaḍi:*)

130. *atripe:r*, n., neut. – till now

131. *atra:*, adj. – this much (G. *a:tlũ*)

132. *adhu:/adhi:*, n., neut. – half (G. *adh* ▸644)

133. *adhe:ḷi*, n., neut. – half a rupee (H. *adhe:li:* a silver coin worth half a rupee)

134. *admi*, n., mas. – person (H. *a:dmi:*)

135. *admijalam*, n., neut. – human beings (H. *a:dmi:*)

136. *aṭaṭa:y*, onom. – sound produced when things are broken

137. *aṭha:ra:*, n., neut. – eighteen (G. *aḍha:r*, H. *aṭha:rah*)

138. *aḍi*, n., neut. - cross

139. *aḍha:y*, n., neut. - two and a half (G. *aḍhi*, H. *aṛha:i* ▸651)

140. *aḍipa:ḍide*, n., neut. - screen (H. *a:ḍ*)

141. *aḍitiḍi*, n., neut - criss cross

142. *aḍitle*, n., neut. - obstruction (H. *a:ḍ*)

143. *aḍika:taḍika·*, n., neut. - odd and even numbers coming in regular pattern while picking up heads

144. *aḍiko:tu*, n., neut. - knife

145. *aḍa:la:gḍa:*, n., neut. - sticks used crosswise in making cages

146. *akit*, n., neut. - all (G. *a:kho:*)

147. *akaṇka:ḷibilla:ḍi*, n., neut - black cat

148. *aku*, n., neut. - whole (G. *a:kho:*)

149. *akḍa:nijha:ḍu*, n., neut. - madar tree (G. *a:ṛo* ▸625)

150. *akya:*, n., neut. - sore eyes (G. *a:ṅkh*)

151. *agili*, adj., first (G *a·gal*, M *agli*)

152. *agiliya:ḍi*, n., neut. - front legs of a goat

153. *agam*, n., neut. - mind (Ta. *akam* DED 8)

154. *aga:ḍi*, adv. - before (G. *a:gal* ▸85)

155. *aga:še:*, n., neut. - coconut

156. *aggi*, n., neut. - ring worm (Ta. *akki* DED 26)

157. *aggan*, n., neut. - a kind of bird

158. *agniya:nikiṭu*, n., neut. - wasp

159. *agne*, n., neut. - hot (G. *a:giyũ* ▸57)

160. *agyo:*, n., neut. - glow worm

161. *aca:kar*, v., nc., - glean (H. *accha* pure)

162. *acu*, n., neut. - good (P. L. *accha* ▸142)

163. *aju*, adv. - still (G. *a:Je*, H. *ajahu*)

164. *ajɨmo:*, n., neut. - cumin seed (S. *aja:jī* ‣156)

165. *ava:ḍɨ*, v., c. - cause to come

166. *avɨtiki:re*, n., neut - west Indian pea tree (Ta. *akattikki:rai* DED 6)

167. *avḍi/avḍu*, adj. - this much

168. *avsaram*, n., neut. - hurry (S *avaśara* ‣848)

169. *avṇi*, n., neut. (Ta. *a:vaṇi*) - name of a Tamil month

170. *avḷa:nɨpaṇḍu*, n., neut. - emblic myrobalam (H. *amru:da*)

171. *asiru:pi*, n., neut. - gold

172. *asse:asse:*, onom. - moving little by little

173. *aśal*, adj. - good (H *asal*)

174. *aśal ha:p*, n , neut. - cobra (G. M. *sa:p* ‣13271)

175. *aśa:ṇi*, n., neut. - young

176. *aś pi:ś*, n., neut. - around

177. *aśka:r*, n., neut - fibre in the leaves

178 *aśna:y*, n., neut. - a kind of puja for God when water is poured on the image and worshiped (S. *sna:na* ‣13789)

179. *aha:ro:*, n , neut. - enclosure (Bhoj. *oha:r* ‣418)

180. *am*, adv. - like this (S. *ayam* ‣587)

181. *ambeḍa:nɨḍo:ri*, n., neut. - hemp fibre, jute

182. *ambal*, n., neut - gruel (Ta. *ampali* [< Te.] DED 146)

183. *ambar*, n., neut. - blood

184. *ambo:*, n., neut. - mango (M. *ã:ba:* ‣1268)

185. *ambḷi*, n., neut. - tamarind (G. *ã:bli* ‣1280)

186. *amda:nangri*, n., neut. name of a town

187. *amma:R*, *n.*, neut. - new-moon (G. *ama:s* ◂565)

188. *andi:šanko:pi*, n., mas. - rain God (S. *indra* ▸1572)

189. *anda:du:s*, n., neut. - a plant

190. *anda:ri/inda:ru*, n., neut. - night, darkness (A. *a:ndha:r* ▸386) G. *andhaka:r*

191. *ana:*, n., neut. - an anna or six paise

192. *ana:j*, n., neut., pl. - grains (G. *ana:J*)

193. *ana:jbana:j*, n., neut., pl. - grains of various kinds

194. *ana:ra:jha:ḍa:*, n., neut. - a plant (H. *ana:r* a pomegrante)

195. *antkam*, n., neut. - distance

196. *ansal*, n., neut. - flame (Ta. *anal* DED)

197. *aṇi*, n., neut. - fighting (Ta. *aṇi* DED 98)

198. *ankya:*, n., neut., pl. - eyes (H. *a:nkh*)

199. *anga:r*, n., neut., sg. - earth

200. *ango:ṭi*, n., neut. (*ango:ṭiye:*) - thumb (G. *ãguṭho* ▸137)

201. *angusta:n*, n., neut. - ornament worn in the upper part of the arm (S. *anṣṭhya* pertainidg to the thumb ▸138)

202. *angu:ṭi*, n , neut. (*angu:ṭiye:*) - ring (G. *ãguṭho* ▸137)

203. *angḷi*, n., neut. (*angḷiye:*) - finger (G. *ã:gḷi:* ▸135)

204 *ali*, part. - term of address for woman

205. *aliki*, n., neut. - little cormorant, a bird (S. *aliki* ▸711)

206. *ala:*, part. - term of address for man

207. *alava:ngɨ*, n , neut. - long hook (Ta. *alava:nku* DED)

208. *alam*, n., neut. - person

209. *ala:du*, n., neut. - different (H. *ala:va*)

210. *ala:ke*, part. - then

211. *ala:v/hala:v*, v., nc , - wave the hands back and forth (G. *halavũ* ▸14003)

212. *alda:ya:*, n , neut., pl. - others

213. *alḍa:vanpaha·ḍt*, n., neut. - a mountain

214. *alla:*, n., neut. - God

215. *alla:niguḍhi*, n., neu'. - Mosque

216. *aḷavli*, adv. - according to the measure (Ta. *aḷavu* DED 252)

217. *aḷāyẽ*, n., neut., pl. - pimples

218. *aḷḷe*, n., neut. - side of the body (Ta. *aḷḷe* DED 251)

219. *arı*, n., neut - thorn (M. *ari:* ?)

220. *are:*, part. - term of address

221. *araṇḍi:nupaṇḍu*, n. neut. - castor seeds (H. *araṇḍ* ▸2517)

222. *arti*, n , neut - light (G. M. *a:rti* ▸1315)

223. *ardhaḷ*, n , neut - half (S. *ardha* ▸644)

224. *argo:*, n., neut (*arga:*) - nose ring (S. *arkavarta* a sort of ornament ▸628)

225. *aram*, n., neut - file (Ta. *aram* DED 191b)

226 *aramntbaṇḍo:*, n., neut - filing stone

227. *arva:ḍiyo:*, n , mas. - god of death (cf. *gorva:ḍiyo:*)

228. *arna:*, n , neut. - light

229. *aya:*, n., fem. - mother (G. M. *a:i:* ▸997)

230. *aydugo:*, pl. - an expression of fear, surprise etc. (H. *ayi*)

231. *ayma:nam*, n., neut. - respect (S. *abhima:na* ▸524)

232. *ayno:*, n., neut. (*ayna:*) - mirror (G. *a:ino:*)

/*a:*/

233. *a:*, adj. - this (S. *a*- pron. ▸1)

234. *a:*, pron. - he, she, it. (S. *a*- ▸1)

235. *a:pi*, n., neut. – iron stand (Ta. *a:ppu* DED 286)

236. *a:b*, n., neut. - stay

237. *a:ṭa:nɨdivḷiye:*, n., neut. - lights

238. *a:ṭo:*, n., neut. (*a:ṭa:*) - wheat (H. *a:ṭa:* flour)

239. *a:ṭṭhɨ/ã:ṭṭhɨ*, n., neut. - eight

240. *a:ḍi*, n., neut. - name of a Tamil month (> S. *a:ṣa·ḍ*)

241. *a:gɨ*, n., neut. - fire (G. *a:gi* ▸55)

242. *a:caḷ*, n., neut. - breast, nipple (G. *ã:caḷ* udder)

243 *a.jiba:ji* - all around

244. *a:ɨ*, adv. - today (G. *a:j* ▸242)

245. *a·jɨvahat*, adv. - at this time

246. *a:v*, v., nc. – come (G. *a:v*)

247. *a:ša:*, n., neut. – desire (H. *aša:*)

248. *a:ša:ri*, n., mas. - carpenter (S. *a:ca:riyakula* ?)

249. *a:me:ha:me:*, adv. – face to face, opposite (G. *sa:me:*)

250. *a:ni*, n., neut. - name of a Tamil month

251. *a:nu*, n , neut. - ana (G. *a:ni*)

252. *a:ṇḍo:*, n , mas (*a:ṇḍa:*) - testicles, man who has big testicles (G. *ã:ḍ* ▸1111)

253 *a·ñju*, n., neut. - tears (H *a:msu/ã:su*)

254. *a:ṅ*, n , neut. – woman's chest (H. *a:ṅ* body)

255. *a:ṅmalla:ruṇḍa:*, n., mas. – name of a buffalo

256 *a:ra:mkar*, v., c., - make some one comfortable (S *a:ra:ma:* delight)

257. *a:Rɨpa:ḷ*, n , mas. - name of a god

/ã:/

258 *ã ṭhɨ*, n., neut. - eight (G. M. *a:ṭh* ▸941)

/p/

259. *pitu*, n., neut. – bile (G. *pit* ▸8181)

260. *piḍa:v*, v., c., - cause to drink

261. *pikku*, n., neut. - tastelessness

262. *pigaḷa:v*, v., c., - cause to melt

263. *pigaḷɨ*, v., nc., - melt (G. *pigaḷvũ*)

264. *pigɨḍa:*, n., neut., pl. - feathers (G. *piñchhũ*)

265. *pico:ḍi*, n., neut. - woman's garment

266. *pisili*, adv. – slippery

267. *pispã:v*, part. - again

268. *piho:ri*, n , neut. (*piho:riye:*) – cockroch

269. *pinnal*, n., neut. – plaiting (Ta. *pinnal* DED 3454)

270. *piṇḍi*·, n., neut. - flour (Te. *piṇḍi* DED 3424)

271. *pillu:ri*, n., neut. – a kind of weed

272. *piriki*, n. neut. - neck of an animal

273. *pirno:ḷi*, n., neut. (*pirno:ḷiye:*) – hind legs

274. *piya:ḍɨ*, v., c., - cause to drink

275. *piya:nupa:ṇi*, n., neut. - drinking water, sweet water

276. *piyũ*, n., – wheel

277. *pi:*, v., nc., – drink (G. *pi:vũ* ▸8209)

278. *pi:p*, n., neut. - pus (H. *pi:b*)

279. *pi·paḷḷɨ jha·ḍɨ*, n,, neut. – paypal tree
280. *pi:ṭ*, n., neut. – back (G. *pith*)
281. *pi:ṭmaṇi*, adv. - behind
282. *pi:ṭṇɨkarkaḍɨ*, n., neut. – back bone
283. *pi:ḍi*, n., neut. (Ta. *pi:ṭi*) - beedi
284. *pi:ka:v*, v., nc., - prepare
285. *pi:šo:*, n., neut. (*pi:ša:*) - net
286. *pi:ḷu*, n., neut. – light yellow in colour
287. *pera:v*, v., c., - cause to cover or close (H. *pera:na:*)
288. *perše:li*, n., neut. - bandicoot (Ta. *perucca:ḷi* DED 3617)
289. *pe:pḍu*, n., neut. (*pe:pḍa:*) - lungs (Ku. *phi paṛo* ▸9090)
290. *pe:ṭ*, n., neut. – stomach (G. K. H. *pe:ṭ* ▸8376)
291. *pe:ṭṇibeṭi*, n., fem. - own daughter
292. *pe:jɨna:k*, v., nc., – throw (G. *feṅkvũ*)
293. *pe:r*, v., nc., - cover (G. *de:ḥrawũ*)
294. *pe:R*, v., nc., – enter (G. *pesawũ*)
295. *pe:Raṭ*, n., neut. - dust from the foam
296. *pate:ba:jikar*, v., nc., - save
297. *patar*, n., neut. - plate
298. *paṭi*, n., neut. – flower side of the coin
299. *paṭpaṭa:ḷibilla:ḍi*, n., neut. - cat
300. *paṭa:ṇi*, n., neut. – pea-nuts
301. *paḍi*, n., neut. – measure
302. *paḍɨ*, v., nc., – fall down (G. *paḍiJavũ*)
303. *paḍiṅkya:*, n., neut. – dove
304. *paḍe:la:*, n., neut. - screen (Pk. *paḍala* ▸7694)

305. *paḍak*, n., neut. - out side

306 *paḍam*, n., neut. - picture

307. *paḍa:v*, v., c., cause to take

308 *paḍo:*, n., neut. (*paḍa:*) - cap

309. *paḍɪga:ram*, n., neut. (Ta. *paṭikāram*) - alum

310. *paḍca:v*, v., c., - cause to read

311. *paḍɑɪ*, v., nc., - read (H. *paṛhna:*)

312. *pak*, n., neut. - horn

313. *pakeṭ*, n,. neut. - important

314. *pakkoynteruṇḍa:*, n., mas. - name of a buffalo

315. *paka:v*, v , c., - make something to become ripe

316. *paku*, adj. ripe (G. *pavũ* ▸7621)

317. *pagɪ*, n , neut. - hoof

318 *pagɪro:*, n.; neut. (*pagɪra*) - winged white ant

319. *pasaṅ*, n., neut. - a kind of trap (S. *pa:sin* ▸8136)

320. *pasa:ḍɪ*, adv. - after (G. *pacchī*)

321. *pasta:v*, v., nc. - hesitate

322. *pasna:*, n., neut., pl. - sweat (G. *pasīuo*)

323. *paha:ḍɪ*, n., neut. - mountain (G. *paha:ṛ* ▸8141)

324. *paha:r*, v., nc. - get

325. *pahlī*, n., neut. (*pahliye:*) - hand

326. *pandal*, n., neut. (Ta. *pantal*) - pandal

327. *pandra:*, n., neut. - fifteen (G. *pandar*)

328. *pana:vavro:*, n., neut. - horse

329. *pana:y*, n., neut. - unluckly person

330. *pankuḍi*, n., neut. (*pankuḍiye:*) - fowl

331. *pankuḍa:*, n., neut. - grey fowl

332. *panno:*, n., neut. - breath

333. *paṇḍu*, n., neut. - fruit

334. *paṇa:R*, n., neut. - jack-fruit (G. M. *phanas* ▸7781)

335. *paṇa:Rnɨjitru*, n., neut. - thorns on the jack-fruit

336. *pañca:rti*, n., neut. - three headed spear

337. *pañjampa:rdi*, n., neut. - poor

338. *palɨve*, n., neut. (Ta. *palakay*) - wood

339. *palla:k*, n., neut. - palanquin

340. *paḷṭa:v*, v., c. - make to turn (H. *paḷṭa:* ▸7968)

341. *paḷḷa:v:*, v., c., - bring

342. *paḷḷa:ṇo:*, n., mas. (*paḷḷa:ṇa:*) - man from other group

343. *paribo:l*, v., nc., - repeat

344. *parɨ*, v., nc., - revolve

345. *parɨvi*, n., neut. - steps

346. *paraḍak*, onom. - sound while birds are flying

347. *para:jɨ*, n , mas. - name of a king

348. *para:v*, v., c., - cause to mix

349. *para:ṇa:nego:ḍo:*, n., neut. - a group of three stars

350. *para:ṇo:*, n., neut. (*para:ṇa:*) - fowl

351. *para:ḷḷuRa:R*, n., neut. - grass

352. *parkin*, adv., - careful

353. *parkoṇḍo:/parkoṇḍu*, n., neut. (*parkoṇḍa:*) - goat's hide

354. *paršu*, n., neut. - third day (H. *parsũ:* ◂7799*j*)

355. *parve:sikar*, v., nc. - protect

356. *parho:*, n., mas. (*parha:*) - male

357. *parṅgi/paraṅgi*, n., mas. - white man

358. *parṅgiṇi*, n., fem. - white woman

359. *payda:kar*, v., nc. - earn

360. *payda:v*, v., nc. - born

361. *payṇi*, n., neut. – palmyra juice

362. *paylo:ṭi*, adj. – first (G. *pahilau*)

363. *pa:pṇi*, n., neut. (*pa:pṇiye:*) - eye lid (G. *pa:man*)

364. *pa:tli*, adj. - second, after (G. *pachhi*)

365. *pa:ṭɨ*, n., neut. - second marriage or remarriage

366. *pa:ḍe*, n., neut. – bier (Ta. *pa:ṭai* DED 3190)

367. *pa:ḍam*, n., neut. - lesson (G. *pa:ṭh*)

368. *pa:ḍɨ*, v., nc. - lift (H. *pa:ḍna:*)

369. *pa:ḍɨdanpu:ja:*, n., neut. - puja

370. *pa:ḍɨguri*, n., fem. (*pa:ḍɨguriye:*) – widow

371. *pa:ḍɨguro:*, n., mas. (*pa:ḍɨgura:*) - widower

372. *pa:ki*, n., neut. – balance

373 *pa:caḷ*, n., neut. - behind (G. *pa:chhilu*)

374. *pa:vam*, n., neut. - sin

375. *pa:vlu*, n., neut. - four annas

376. *pa:vri*, n., neut. - steps

377. *pa:š*, n., neut. - small bundles

378. *pa:še:*, n., neut. – moss

379. *pa:hoṭi*, n., neut. (*pa:hoṭiye:*) - wings (G. *paṅkha*)

380. *pa:hli*, n , neut. – sib-bone

381. *pa:ndɨḍɨ*, n , neut. - leaf (G. *pa:ṅddũ*)

382. *pa:n*, n., neut - betal leaf (G. *pa:n*)

383. *pa:nvichi*, n , neut. - an insect

384. *pa ṇi*/*pa:ni*, n , neut. – water, rain, flood
(G. M. *pa:ṇi* ˀ8082)

385. *pa:ṇiye:r*, n,, neut. – a ceremony after death

386. *pa:lo:*, n., neut. – 1. dried leaves; 2. medicinal herbs (G. *pa:l* ▸7969)

387. *pa:lleḍe:ro:*, n., neut. – tent

388. *pa:ḷa:*, n., neut. – hillock

389. *pa:ḷa:v*, v., c. – cause to raise

390. *pa:ḷɨ*. v., nc. – raise (G. *paḷvũ* ▸8129)

391. *pa:ḷɨ*, n., neut. – bund

392. *pa:r*, n., neut. – opposite side of a river, beyond (S. *para*. ▸7799)

393. *pa:r*, adv. – beyond

394. *pa:rambi*, n., neut. – roots of the baniyan tree

395. *pa:rdan*, n., mas. – name of a God

396. *pã:c*, n., neut. – five (H. G. *pã:c* ▸7655)

397. *popoyi*, n., neut. white myna

398. *popḷɨ*, v., nc. – caress, stroke

399. *poka:v*, v., nc. – tare

400. *poca:v*, v., nc. – spread (cf *bica:v*)

401. *poskaḍu*, n., neut. (*poskaḍa*) – screen

402. *poda:m/poda:r*, n., neut. – bush

403. *poṭu*, n., neut. – tilak (Ta. *poṭṭu* DED 3676b)

404. *poṭṭi*, n., neut. – box (Ta *poṭṭi* DED 3600)

405. *poḍi*, n., neut. – hot sand

406. *poca:y*, n., neut. – offerings to the God

407. *pombḍiya:nɨ jha:ḍi*, n., neut. – wild caster plant

408. *pontinikaḷ*, v., nc. – increa e

409. *ponati*, n., neut. – generation

410. *ponponati*, n., neut. generations

411. *pola:v*, n., neut. – a kind of dish prepared with rice and meat

412. *pora:v*, v., nc. - string
413. *porpiḷi*, n., neut. - boil
414. *po:tiṇi*, n., fem. (*po:tiṇiye:*) - grand daughter (G. *pautri*)
415. *po:tiyo:*, n., mas. (*po:tiya:*) - grand son (G. *pautra*)
416. *po:ṭɨ/po:ṭu*, n., neut. - inner part of the stomach
417. *po:ṭaḍiya:*, n., neut., pl. - horses
418. *po:ḍɨ*, n., neut. - morning sun (Ta. *poṛutu* DED)
419. *poḍɨpa:ṭiya:ya*, v., intr. - down (G. *paḥre:*)
420 *po:cu*, n., neut. (*po:ca:*) - neck of a bird
421. *po:ṇu*, n., neut. - three fourth (G. *pono*)
422. *po:ṇupayšu*, n., neut. - quarter of an anna
423. *po:ṅgḷinemhayno:*, n , neut. - a Tamil month
424. *po:l*, adj. - empty
425. *po:libo:li*, n., neut - loose talk
426. *po:luha:ḷ*, n., neut. - chaff, empty ears of grain
427. *po:ḷ*, n., neut. - bee hive
428. *po:ḷi*, n., neut. - womb
429. *putli/putḷi*, n., neut. (*putḷiye:*) - idols made of silver
430. *puṭɨ*, v., nc. - crack
431. *pugiḍi*, n., neut. - butterfly
432 *pugɨḍi*, n., neut. - merry-go-round
433. *puga:r*, n , neut. - swelling (G. *phulvũ*)
434. *puiki*, n., neut. - tail of the hen
435. *pusko:*, n., neut. - tail of the cock
436. *puska:ṇi*, n., neut., onom. - sound
437. *puska:ṇide:*, v., nc. - whistle

438. *pundal*, n., neut. - buttocks (S. *pe:nda* ‣8379)

439. *punneva:salna:k*, v., nc. - make it pure

440. *puṅgi*, n., neut. - nagasuram, a kind of flute

441. *pula:ṇḍɨ*, n., neut. - hernia

442. *pulce:ri*, n., neut. - name of a place

443. *puriš jalam*, n., mas. - male

444. *pura:v*, v.. nc. - stretch

445. *purnipurni*, adv. - short

446. *pula:v*, v., c. - cause to swell

447. *puṭṭɨ*, n., neut. (Ta. *pu:ṭṭu*) - lock

448. *pu:ka:v*, v., c. - cause to blow (S. *pukka:r* ‣8266)
phu:tk ‣9102

449. *pu:kɨ*, v., nc. - blow

450. *pukṇi*, n., neut. - baloon

451. *pu:ca·v*, v., nc. - call (G. *pu:cvũ* ‣8352)

452. *pu:ja:*, n., neut. - offering (S. *pu: Ja:* ‣8317)

453. *pu:neservi*, n., neut. - a bird

454. *pu:ṇu:lla:da:go:*, n., neut. - holy thread

455. *pu:r*, n., neut. - enough, sufficient (G. *puriũ*)

456. *pheRaṭ*, n., neut. - foam

457. *pheRa:ḍɨ*, v., c. - cause to enter

458. *phe:ku:v*, v., c. - cause to throw

459. *phe:kɨ*, v., ne., - throw (G. *phẽkvũ* ‣9106)

460. *phe:kra:ṇi*, n., mas. - fox

461. *pae:kra:ṇide:*, v., nc. - cry like a fox

462. *phe:mbro:*, n., neut. - belly

463. *phe:R*, v., nc. - enter

464. *phaṭiki*, n., neut. - nest

465. *phaṭṭo*˙, n., neut. - belt

466. *phaḍantar*, n., neut. - cloth

467. *phaḍa:*, n , neut. - palm leaf

468. *phaḍa:v*, v., c. – make to tare

469. *phakarni*; n., neut. – fan, spindle

470. *phani*, n., neut. – snake's hood (G. M. *pheṇ*, *phaṇi* ‣9042)

471. *phalam*, n., neut. – two annas

472. *phaḷṭɨ*, v., nc. - turn

473. *phar*, v., nc. - revolve (G. *pharvũ* ‣9050)

474. *pha:ṭ*, v., intr. – tare

475. *pha:ḍɨ*, v., tr. - tare

476. *pha:n*, n., neut. – noose

477. *phu:l*, n., neut. – horsecope

478. *pho:ḍo:*, n , neut. (*pho:ḍa:*) – swelling, wound

479. *pho:ḍɨ*, v., tr. - break

480. *phuṭ*, v., intr. - break

481. *phuṭṭo:*, n., neut. - hole

482. *phuliki*, n., neut. – dots

483. *phuy*, n , fem. – aunt (G, *phoi*)

484. *phu:ṭɨ*, n., neut. - melon fruit

485. *phu:l*, n., neut. - flower (G. *phu:l*)

476. *phu:lba:g*, n., neut. – garden

/*b*/

487. *bi*, conj. - and

488. *bigar*, n., neut. - pollution (G. *baga:dvũ* pollute

489. *bigarsaṭinubi:ndɨ*, n., neut. – bastard child

490. *bica:v*, v., nc. - spread

491. *bija:v*, v., nc. - wet -

492. *bijja:ḍɨ*, n., neut. - other place

493. *bijju*, n., neut. - wetness or dampness

494. *bismu*, n., neut. - time

495. *bisnat*, n., neut. - wooly heart vine

496. *biššа:*, n., neut. - fat

497. *biṅgu*, n., neut. - bend

498. *bile:R*, n., neut. - bigness

499. *billa:ḍi*, n., neut. (*billa:ḍiye:*) - house-cat (G. *bilą:ḍi*)
(Dr. *pu:nai, puli*)

500. *birka:v*, v., nc. - make something to go, throw

501. *bi:ñjɨ*, n., neut. - semen (G. *bīyũ* ▸9250)

502. *beṭi*, n., fem. (*beṭiye:*) - girl, daughter (H *beṭi*)

503. *beṭo:*, n., mas. (*beṭa:*) - boy, son (H. *beṭo:*)

504. *behaḷḍi*, n., fem. (*behaḷḍiye:*) - she buffalo

505. *behaḷḍo:*, n., mas. (*behaḷḍa:*) - he buffalo (G. *bhẽs*)

506. *be:*, n., neut. - two (G. *be*)

507. *be:kar*, v., nc - cry

508. *be:jiṇi*, n., fem. - pregnant woman (S. *bhe:jj*
▸9603)

509. *be:sikaddu*, n., neut. - pumpkin

510. *be:ḷi*, n., neut. - pole (*be:ḷyu*) (G. *bã·ḥyũ*)

511. *be:R*, v., nc. - sit (G. *besvũ*/*beh* dialect)

512. *be:Ra:ḍɨ*/*beRa:ḍɨ*, v., c., - cause to sit

513. *be:Ro:*, n., neut. (*be:Ra:*) - buffalo

514. *bapa:ro:*, n., neut. - bubble

515. *bapki*, n., neut. - boiling

516. *bapkya:*, n., neut. boiling sound

517. *babhut*, n., neut. – blood

518. *bati:si*, n., neut. – teeth–gum

519. *bati*, n., neut. – wick

520. *bata:v*, v., nc. – embrace

521. *batsɨko:* n., neut. – pillow

522. *badi*, adj. – good

523. *badak*, n., neut. – goose (G. *batak*)

524. *badakṇu*, n., neut. – wild goose

525. *badaṇe:*, n., neut. – bark of the tree

526.(a) *baṭye:r*, n., neut. – rainquail, a bird

526 *baṭo:*, n., mas. (*baṭa:*) – sinner

527. *baṭḷiyo:*, n., mas. (*baṭḷiya:*) – see bato:

528. *baṭḷiyu*, n., fem: – sinner

529. *baḍi/baḍo:*, n., neut. – bigness

530. *baḍha:y*, n., mas. – Jeweller

531. *bagir*, v, intr., nc. – prick

532. *bagat*, n., neut. – relation

533. *bagal*, n., neut. armpit

534. *bagat*, n , neut. – offerings to god

535. *baci*, n., neut. – right side

536. *bacɨ*, v., nc. – escape

537. *baca:v*, v , nc – acquire

538. *baja:ṇi*, n , neut. – name of a tribe

539. *bavan*, n., neut. – spirit (G. *pavan* wind)

540. *baza:r*, n., neut. – market (G. *baJa:r*)

541. *bami:ṭo:*, n., neut. (*bami:ṭa:*) – ant hill

542. *bandɨ*, n., neut. – relatives (S. *bàndhu* ▸9144)

543. *bandar*, n., neut. – village

544. *banda:v*, v., c. – cause to bind

545. *bandu:k*, n., neut. – gun

546. *bana:dam*, n., neut. – human being

547. *baṇija:ri*, n., fem. – name of a goddess

548. *baṇt*, v , nc. – fight

549. *baṇḍi*, n., neut. – cart, vehicle

550. *baṇḍo:*, n., neut. (*baṇḍa:*) – stone, grinder

551. *baṅglu*, n., neut. – banglow

552. *bali:no:*, n., mas. – strong person

553. *bala:l*, n., neut. – a weight of 35 grams

554. *balle:r*, n., neut , pl – beans

555. *baḷ*, v , intr., – burn (G. *ba:lvũ*)

556. *baḷa:v*, v., c. – cause to light or burn

557. *baḷtugañJi*, n., neut. - hot gruel

558. *bari:n*, adv. - full

559. *bara:bar*, adv. - right, straight (G. *bara:bar*)

560. *barkna:de:v*, n , mas. - name of a god

561. *bargaḍiya:*, n., neut. - name of a nomadic tribe

562. *barmho:*, n., neut. - drill head

563. *barna:*, n , neut. - slaughtering

564. *baykija:*, v., nc – forget

565. *bayki/bayko:*, n , fem. (*bayka:*) - woman (G. *bairi*, *ba:yako:* wife)

566. *bayš*, adv. - enough (H. *bas*)

567. *bayri*, n., neut. - kite

568. *bayyõ:*, n., neut. - weaver-bird

569. *bãytt*, n , neut - cane

570. *ba:*, n., mas. - father (S. *ba:* ▸9198)

571. *ba:p*, n., neut. - sin, blame (S. *pa:pà* wicked ▸8092)

572. *ba:pnepe:ro:*, n., neut. - prostitution

573. *ba:ba:*, n., mas. - younger brother (G. *ba:ba:*)

574. *ba:tu*, n., neut. - word (S. *va:rtta:*)

575. *ba:damkoṭe*, n., neut. - nuts

576. *ba:dro:*, n., neut. (*ba:dra:*) - cereals millet (G. *ba:jro* ▸920)

577. *ba:dre:*, outside (G. *ba:ḥr*)

578. *ba:ku*, n., neut., - mouth

579. *ba:g*, n , neut. - garden (G. *ba:g*)

580. *ba:gɨ*, v., nc. - prick

581. *ba:jipaḍɨ*, v., nc. - get involved

582. *ba:jaṇa:*, n., neut., pl. - small group of persons

583. *ba:ja:*, n , neut. - group

584. *ba:ju*, adv. - near (G. *ba:Ju*)

585. *ba:vaṇ*, n., fem. - wife

586. *ba:vḍi*, n , neut. - well

587. *ba:vri*, n., mas. (*ba:vriye:*) - husband (S. *bha:riya:pa* ▸9467)

588. *ba:m*, n., neut. - four cubits

589. *ba:nepe:ro:*, n , fem. - prostitution

590. *ba:ndiḍi*, n., neut. - bundle

591. *ba:ndɨ*, v., nc. - bind, tie (S. *bandh* ▸9136)

592. *ba:ndar*/va:ndar, n., mas. - monkey (G. *va:ndro*)

593. *ba:ṇe:*, n., neut , pl. - crackers

594 *ba:ṅde:*, v., nc. - crow

595. *ba:ḷak*, n., neut. - child (G. ba:*ḷ* ▸9216)

596. *ba:ḷ* v. - burn, light (G. ba:lvũ)

597. *ba:r*, n., neut. - pipe

598. *ba:rik*, n., neut. - bigness

599. *ba:rik*, n., neut. – bigness

600. *ba:riba:ri*. adv. – continuously

601. *ba:rikudiyẽ:*, n., neut. - white ants

602. *ba:ra:*, n., neut. – twelve (G. *ba:r*)

603. *ba:ra:ṇḍu*, n., neut. - wild cat dwelling on trees

604. *ba:y*, n., fem. – term of address to woman (G. *ba:y*)

605. *bã:*, n., neut. – pair

606. *bokre:*, n., neut. – goat (G. *bakro*)

607. *boja:yi*, n., fem. – elder brother's wife (H. *bouJa:i*)

608. *bombi*, n., neut. – navel

609. *bombarku*, n., neut. – twilight

610. *bomme:*, n., neut. - idol, dole

611. *bombra:ydhe:k*, v., nc. – blink

612. *bongɨ*, n., neut. – hole or hollow part in a tree (Ta. *vaṅku* DED 4262)

613. *bola:v*, v., c. - cause to tell or speak

614. *bolɨvi*, n,, neut. – urinal tract

615. *bo:*, n., mas. – O' father (G. *ba:p*)

616. *bo:bo:*, n., neut. (*bo:ba:*) – breast (S. *bubba* ▸9283)

617. *bo:t*, n., neut. – madness

618. *bo:dan/bo:jan*, n., neut. – food (S. *bo:Jana*)

619. *bo:ṭi*, n., neut. – meat

620. *bo:ṭɨ*, n., neut. – a finger's wideness

621. *bo:gɨ*, n., neut. – puja, worship

622. *bo:gḍi*, n., fem. (*bo:gḍiye:*) – she goat (OG. *bokaḍaji* ▸9312)

623. *bo:gḍo:*, n., mas. (*bo:gḍa:*) – he goat

624. *bo:gḍu*, n., neut. – goat

625. *bo:jɨ*, n., neut. – 1. burden ; 2. thing (S. *bɨl* ▸9245)

626. *bo:m*, n., neut. – mouth

627. *bo:nnika:r*, n., neut. – ambulance

628. *bo:l*, v., nc. – speak, tell (G. *bolvũ*)

629. *bo:li*, n., neut. – speech (G. M. *bo:li* ▸9321)

630. *bo:lta:v*, v., nc. – chatter

631. *bo:lra:k*, v., nc. – inform

632. *bo:rrɨ jha:ḍɨ*, n., neut. – low spreading shrub

633. *butu*, n., neut. – bundle

634. *butto:ḍɨ*, n., neut. – little

635. *bujjare*, n., neut. – little

636. *budili*, n., neut. – waterkit or bag

637. *buddiḍiya:*, n., mas. – name of a god

638. *buṭṭu*, n., neut. (*buṭṭa:*) – corn

639. *buḍhiya:*, n., fem. – old woman

640. *buḍho:*, n., mas. (*buḍha:*) – old man (G. *buḍhiyo* ▸9271)

641. *bukkiye:*, n., neut. heart

642. *bukku*, n., neut., – hunger (G. *bhu:khũ* ▸9284)

643. *buguna:ja:ñje:r*, n., neut. – ornament for the feet

644. *bugga:nupa:ṇi*, n., neut. – water from the spring

645. *buca:*, n., neut. – kiss (S. b*hicc* ▸9489)

646. *buca:kar*, v., nc. – kiss

647. *bujɨ*, adv. – again

648. *bujjahallebo:l*, v., nc. – repeat

649. *buñja:v*, v., c. – cause to burn

650. *buñjɨ*, v., nc. – burn

651. *bula:v*, v., nc. – invite, call (G. *bola:wũ*)

652. *bulɨ*, v., nc. – forget

653. *bulbul*, n., neut. – a bird, nightingale (G. *bulbul*)

654. *bura:ndi*, n., neut. – brandy, a kind of intoxicating drink

655. *burbuḍu*, n., neut. – drum (Ta. *kuṭukuṭu*-ppai DED 1382)

656. *burbuḍuga:r*, n., mas. – beggar

657. *bu:*, n., neut. – water (child speech)

658. *bu:võ:*, n., neut. – dragon-fly

659. *bu:ṭi*, n., neut., pl. – herbs (H. *bu:ṭi*)

660. *bu:hu:*, n., neut. – dust (S. *busa* ▸9293)

661. *bu:ndo:*, n., neut. – drops of liquid (G. *bund* ▸9240)

662. *bu:rinedarkar*, v., nc. – seduce (G. *phosla:vũ*)

663. *bhika:ri*, n., neut. – begger

664. *bhim*, n., mas. – name of a god

665. *bhirka:v*, v., nc. – fly

666. *bhi:tɨ*, n., neut. – wall (H. *bhi:t*)

667. *bhi:gɨ*, n., neut. – alms (G. *bhi:kh*, M. *bhi:k* ▸9485)

668. *bhi:gma:ṇgɨ*, v., nc. – beg

669. *bhi:r*, v., nc., – stand

670. *bhi:ra:v*, v., c, – cause to stand or errect

671. *bhe:n*, n., fem. (*bhe:ne:*) – sister (G. *bahɛn*, *bɛn* ▸9349)

672. *bhe:liyo:*, n., mas. – (*bhe:liya:*) – servant

673. *bhenbha:y*, n., neut. – sisters and brothers

674. *bheṇḍikaylo:*, n., neut. – vegetable

675. *bhaḍay*, n., neut. – shop

676. *bhavaḷ*, n., neut. – giddyness

677. *bhavarak*, n., neut. – a hole on the earth

678. *bhali*, n., neut. – offering (N. A. B. *bali* ▸9171)

679. *bhara:hbaṭi*, n., neut. – bottles containing intoxicant drinks

680. *bhar*, v., nc., – fill (H. G. *bhar* ▸9393)

681. *bhayru*, n., neut. - deaf (G. *bahiro* ▸9130)

682. *bhayla:v*, v., nc. – keep

683. *bhāyẽ*, n., mas., pl. – brothers (G. *bha:i*)

684. *bha:ji*, n., neut. – greens (G. *bha:ji*)

685. *bha:vḍu*, n., neut. – shoulder

686. *bha:maṇ*, n., mas. - brahmin (S. *bra:hmaṇa* ▸9325)

687. *bha:y*, n., mas. (*bhāyẽ:*) - brother (G. *bha:i* ▸9661)

688. *bhutsɨ*, n., neut. – shoulder

689. *bhu:ka:v*, v., c. – cause to cry

690. *bhu:kɨ*, v., nc. – cry (H. *bhukna:* ▸9265)

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691. *tivṇe:*, pro. - they (G. *teo*)

692. *tim*, adv. – like that

693. *tilgaḍi*, n., neut. – short duration of time

694. *tilli*, n., neut. – gingili, sesamum seed (B. *tilli:* ▸5827)

695. *tiriya:*, n., fem. - woman, wife (H. *tiriya:*)

696. *tirpatva:ḷo:*, n., mas: – rogue

697. *tirṇa:ḷ*, n., neut. – festival (Ta. *tiruna:ḷ*)

698. *ti:tri*, n., fem. (*ti:triye:*) – forest fowl (G. *titar*)

699. *ti:tro:*, n., mas. (*ti:tra:*) – foret fowels

700. *ti:n*, n., neut. - three (G. *ti:n*)

701. *ti.njukiniva:ṭɨ*, n., neut. cross road

702. *ti:nva:ṇi*, n., neut. - half anna

703: *ti:r*, v., nc. - swim (G. *tarvũ*)

704. *ti:ra:v*, v., c. – cause to swim

705. *teptu/tepto:*, adv. – from that

706. *tede:*, adv. – then (G. *tya:re*)

707. *tera:sɨ*, n., neut. – balance

708. *te:l*, n., neut. – oil (H. G. M. *te:l* ▸5958)

709. *te:li*, n., mas. – oil monger

710. *te:lan*, n., neut. – millipede

711. *te:ra:*, n., neut. - thirteen (G. *te:r*)

712. *te:re*, n., neut. – festival car (Ta. *te:r* DED 2847)

713. *taṭya:n*, n., neut. – goldsmith (Ta. *taṭṭa:n* DED 2466)

714. *taḍɨko:*, n., neut. (*taḍɨka:*) – sun shine (G. *taḍko*)

715. *taki*, v., nc., intr. – become tired

716. *tavko:*, n., neut. – news

717. *tavlo:ja:pɨ*, v. nc. - touch the cake (M. *tavali* ▸5670)

718. *tas*, v., nc. – become fade

719. *taha:ri/taha:ro:*, n., neut. – plate

720. *tama:kku*, n., neut. - tobacco (G. *tama:ku*)

721. *tama:Ro:*, n., neut. - entertainment (H. *tama:ša:*)

722. *tambe:li/tambe:lo:*, n., neut. - vessal

723. *taṅgu:s*. n., neut. - fishing rope

724. *tala:v*, n., neut. - water tank (S. *talla* ▸5742)

725. *talɨvat*, n., neut. - money

726. *tara:ṅḍu*, n., neut. - *tara:ṅḍa:*) - the box or bundle in which idols are kept

727. *tarvaḍɨ*, n., neut. - tanner's senna (S. *taravaṭa* ▸5705)

728. *tarah*, n., neut. – thirst (S. *tarṣa* ▸5729)

729. *tarhu:ḷ*, n., neut. – three headed spear (S. *triśu:la*)

730. *tarne:*, n., neut. – three

731. *ta:dam*, n., neut. - conch

732. *ta:ṭiya:nɨmha:ḷ*, n., neut. - wild bee

733. *ta:ḍɨ*, n., neut. – palm (G. *ta:ṛɨ* ▸5750)

734. *ta:ḍɨmundulu*, n., neut. - palamyra fruit

735. *ta:m*, n., neut - young plant of any tree

736. *ta:mba:ḷam*, n., neut. - metal plate

737. *ta:li*, n., neut. - marriage-badge (Ta. *ta:li* DED 2594)

738. *ta:ḷuvu*, n., neut. – fore-head

739. *ta:ri*, n., n., neut. number of times

740. *ta:ro:*, n., neut. – lightning

741. *ta:ye:*, - term of address by mother-in-law to her son-in-law

742. *totliyu*, n , neut. – stammerer

743. *toṭi*, n., neut. – tub (Ta. *toṭṭi*)

744. *toḍa:v*, v., c. - cause to pluck or break (G. *toḍvũ*)

745. *tombsaru*, n., neut. - over-head water tank

746. *to:ḍɨ*, v., nc. - pluck or break

747. *to:to:*, n., neut. (*to:ta:*) - parrot (H. *to:ta:* > Ta *tattai* DED 2491)

748. *to:ṭa:/ṭo:ṭa:*, n , neut , pl. - grams

749. *to:ṭɨ*, n., neut. - famine

750. *to:ḍa:/to:ḍu*, adj. – little (H. *tho:ḍa:*)

751. *to:ḍɨ*, v., tr. - break (H. *to:ḍna:*)

752. *to:sukoṅgulu*, n., neut. - white crane

753. *to:ham*, n., neut. - defect (S. *do:ṣa:*)

754. *to:l*, v., nc. - aim

755. *tuṭ*, v., intr. - break (G. *tuḍvũ*)

756. *tuṭɪmu*, n., neut. - remains of a burned stick or wood

757. *tukḍa:*, n., neut. - piece

758. *tume:*, pro., pl. - you

759. *tumbu*, n., neut. - salt container

760. *tuṇḍa:*, n , neut. - left

761. *tuṇḍa:ha:t*, n., neut. - left hand

762. *turɪkḍi*, n., fem. - woman of the muslim community

763. *turɪkḍo:*, n., mas. (*turikḍa:*) - man of the muslim community (H. *turkaḍa:*)

764. *turnu:ḷɪ*, n., neut. - holy ash (*tiruni:r* DED)

765. *tu:*, pro , sg. - you (G *tũ*)

766. *tu:tru*, n., neut. - trunk of an elephat

767. *tu:kɪ* n , neut. - a weight of about two kilograms

768. *tu:ṇḍimuḷḷɪ*., neut. - hook (Ta. *tu:ṇṭil* DED 2781)

769. *tu:ḷiyo:*, n., neut - chisel

770. *tu:ḷɪ*, n., neut. - powder, dust

771. *tu:ri*, n., neut. - toordhal

772. *tu:riṅgi*, n , neut. - motor car

773. *tha:ḷi*, n., neut. - plate (H. *tha:li:*)

774. *tha:ḷbhari*, n., neut. - a ceremoney

775. *tho:ri*, n., neut - hedge

776. *thuka:ḍo:* - scolding

777. *thu:ka:v*, v., c. - cause to spit

778. *thu:kt*, v., nc. - spit (H. *thuka:na:* ‣6097)

779. *thu:kt*, n., neut. - saliva (G. *thunk*)

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780. *diva:ni*, n., fem. (*diva:niye:*) - mad woman

781. *diva:nu/diva:no:*, n., mas. (*diva:na:*) - mad man (H. *di:va:na:*)

782. *divo:*, n., neut. - light lamp (G. *divo* ‣6348)

783. *dil*, n., neut. - heart (G. *dil*)

784. *dilli*, n , neut. - truth

785. *di:va:ḷinemhayno:*, n., neut. - month of Deepavali

786. *dima:ct*, v., nc. - unload the bier

787. *deva:ḍt*, v., c - cause to give

788. *de:*, v., nc. - give (G. *devũ* ‣6140)

789. *de:jt*, n., neut. - bride price

790. *de:vaḷ*, n., neut. - temple (G. *devaḷ* ‣6524)

791. *de:var*, n., mas. - husband's younger brother (G. *devar* ‣6546)

792. *de:vara:ni*, n., fem. - husband's younger brother's wife (N. H. G. *deura:ni* ‣6534)

793. *de:va:ḷu*, n., neut. - one who gives

794. *de:R*, n , neut. - country (H. G. M. *des* ‣6547)

795. *dapka:r*, n., neut. - smoke

796. *dab*, v., intr. - press (H. *daba:na:*)

797. *daṭṇiba:ji*, n., neut. - common spinach (G. *bha:ji*)

798. *dagdag*, n., neut., onom. - running noise (H. *dabdaba* ‣6170)

799. *daca:bayko:*, n., fem. - a woman who gave birth to a child recently

800. *dajɨ*, n., neut. figure drawn by rice for worshipping
801. *davḍikar*, v., nc. - run (G. *doḍvũ*)
802. *davRa:ro:*, n. - sixth month of the Tamil year
803. *dambdi*, n., neut. - coin
804. *dandana:v*, v., nc. – tremble
805. *dannɨ*, n., neut. - sky
806. *daṇḍo:*, n., neut. (*daṇḍa:*) - fine (S. *daṇḍà* ‣6128)
807. *daṇḍa:v*, v., nc. – fine
808. *dara:ti*, n., neut. – scythe
809. *darbo:t*, n., neut. - agreement
810. *darti*, n., neut. - earth
811. *darji*, n., mas. – tailor (G. *darji*)
812. *daršu*, n., neut. – fourth day (P. *tarsõ*)
813. *darma:v*, v., c. – cause to burn
814. *darmɨ*, v., nc., – burn
815. *darra:hu*, adv. - little (S. *dahra* ‣6249)
816. *daR*, n., neut. – ten (H. M. G. *das*, *daRa:* ‣6227)
817. *dayyo:*, n., neut. - anger
818. *dayyo:ndar*, n., neut. - angry person
819. *dãytɨ*, n., neut. - buffalo
820. *da:bɨ*, v., tr. - press (H. G. *da:b* ‣6173)
821. *da:tɨ*, n., neut. – hare
822. *da:tɨ*, n., neut. – tooth (G. H. M. *dã:t* ‣6152)
823. *da:da:*, n., mas. - elder brother (H. M *da:da:* ‣6261)
824. *da:da:ji*, n., mas. - Lord, God
825. *da:dro:*, n., neut. – stomach
826. *da:va:*, n., neut. – back

827. *da:m*, n., neut. - price (H. *da:m*)

828. *da:mi*, n., neut - bending

829. *da:ṇḍɩ*, n., neut. - grinder

830. *da:ṅḍinekoḍi*, n., neut. - creamy leaved lance-wood

831. *da:ṅḍu*, n., neut. (*da:ṅḍa:*) - young one

832. *da:ḷ*, n., neut - seed (H. *da:l* pulse)

833. *da:ru*, n., neut. - spirit (G *da:ru*)

834. *da:y*, n., neut. - enmity

835. *dopa:r*, n , neut. - noon (G. *bapor* ?)

836. *dotru/suṣṇu*, n., neut. - boy's genital organ

837. *do:be:*, n., neut. - a handful of things

838. *do:ni*, n., neut. - rope

839. *do:ḷi*, n., neut. - a kind of kite

840. *do:Ram*, n., neut. - fault (OG. *dosa*, vice)

841. *dukka:n*, n., neut. - shop (H. *du:ka:n*)

842. *dukka:nva:ḷo:*, n., mas. - shop keeper

843. *duga:v*, n , fem. - Goddess Durgha (*durgā:* wife of Siva (MBh) ‣6432)

844. *dumbal*, n , neut. - boil

845. *duniya:*, n , neut - person of other caste (H. *duniya:*)

846 *durgiṣa:*, n., fem. - name of a goddess (S. *durga:*)

847. *du:dɩ*, n., neut. - milk (H M G. maru *du:dh* ‣6391)

848. *du:r*, n., neut - distance (M. G. *du:r*: ‣6495)

849. *dheka:ḍɩ*, v., c. - cause to see

850. *dheka:ḷ*, v , nc. - show

851. *dhey*, n., neut. - god (G. *dev* ‣6523)

852. *dheynemo:ṭo:*, n., mas. - priest

853. *dhe:k*, v., nc. - see (H. *de:khna:*)

854. *dhe:ka:v*, v. – be visible

855. *dhak*, v., nc. – move

856. *dhaḍɨ*, n., neut. - trunk of the body

857. *dhakkal*, v., nc. - push (G. *dhakeluvũ* ▸6701)

858. *dhakkala:v*, v., c. – cause to push

859. *dham*, n., neut. - breath (G. *dam*)

860. *dhamke:cɨ*, v., nc. – breathe in

861. *dhamme:l*, v., nc. – breathe out

862. *dhammo:*, n., neut. - cough

863. *dhanbaḍu*, n., neut. – wet land

864. *dhar*, v., nc. - catch (M. *dhar* ▸6740)

865. *dharam*, n., neut. - destruction

866. *dhara:v*, v., c. – make to catch

867. *dharti*, n., neut. – earth (S. *dhara:* ▸6748)

868. *dharde:lu*, n., neut. - sick

869. *dha:ḍam*, n., neut., – pomegranate (G. *ḍa·ḥḍam* ▸6254)

870. *dha:go:*, n., neut. (*dha:ga:*) - thread (G. *dha:g*)

871. *dha:n*, n., neut. paddy, rice, food

872. *dhova:ḍɨ*, v., c. - cause to wash

873. *dho:bi*, n., mas. - washer-man (G. *dhobi*)

874. *dho:bṇi*, n., fem. – washer–woman

875. *dho:ti*, n., neut. – cloth (H. G. *dhoti:* ▸6881)

876. *dho:tar*, n., neut. - cloth for idols

877. *dho:v*, v., nc. – wash (G. *dhovũ* ▸6886)

878. *dho:ḷibilla:ḍi*, n., neut. - a kind of cat

879. *dho:ḷika:kra:ṇi*, n., neut. - a kind of bird

880. *dho:ḷu*, n., neut. - whiteness (G. *dhoḷũ* ‣6767)

881. *dhuka:v*, v., nc. – pain (G. *dukh*)

882. *dhu:mo:*, n., neut. – smoke (G. *dhu:m*, *dhũv* ‣6849)

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883. *ṭiṭma:ri*, n., neut. - spotted sparrow

884. *ṭigiri*, n., neut. – pieces of earthern pot

885. *ṭihũ*, n., neut. - hawk

886. *ṭiṅa:re:*, n., neut. - flame

887. *ṭi:ki*, n., neut. - pupil of the eye

888. *ṭi:ka:*, n., neut. - tilak (G. *ṭi:ko*, ‣5458)

889. *ṭi:kkar*, v., nc., – make sharp (H. *ṭi:pna:*)

890. *ṭe:pru*, n., neut. - small, yong one

891. *ṭe:kɨ*, v., nc., - support (H. *ṭe:kna:*)

892. *ṭe:kḷa:*, n., neut. – a kind of sugar cake

893. *ṭe:m*, n , neut. - anger (H. *ṭe:kṇa:*)

894. *ṭe:rki*, n., neut. – a kind of bird

895. *ṭe·rvaṇi*, n., neut. - proudness

896. *ṭe:rvo:*, n., neut., – tongue

897. *ṭaka:pa:ḍɨ*, v , nc., – sell or exchange or dispose

898. *ṭagar*, n., neut. - hillock (M. *ḍagor* ‣5423)

899. *ṭuga:v*, v., c., - cause to cheat (G. *ṭhagvũ* ‣5489)

900. *ṭagɨ*, v., nc., – cheat

901. *ṭavko:*, n , neut. – rumour

902. *ṭasko:dɨ*, v., nc., – to tickle with a view to make one laugh (G. *ṭo:ss* ‣5489)

903. *ṭaṇɨ*, n., neut. – cold (G. *thãḍũlṭa:ḥḍ*)

904. *ṭaṅga:v*, v., nc., hang (G. *ṭã:gvũ* ‣5436)

905. *ṭarkɨ*, v., nc , - become clear

906. *ṭayṇḍo:*, n., fem. (*ṭayṇḍa:*) - female

907. *ṭavhõ:*, n., neut. - a bird

908. *ṭa:pṇijha:ḍɨ*, n., neut. - a tree

909. *ṭa:ki*, n., neut. - chisel

910. *ṭa:kɨ*, v., nc. - chisel (G. *ṭã:kvũ* ▸5433)

911. *ṭa:maṇ*, n , neut. - birth mark

912. *ṭa:ṅgɨ*, n., neut. - space

913. *ṭhoka:v*, v., nc. - make, do

914. *ṭosno:*, n., neut. - leg

915. *ṭosṇi*, n., neut. - knee

916. *ṭo:kri.*, n., neut. (*ṭo:kra:*) - basket (H. M. *ṭokra:* ▸5477)

917. *ṭo:cɨ*, v., nc. - prick (G. *ṭokvũ* to scold ▸5476)

918. *ṭa:ca:v*, v , c. - cause to prick

919. *ṭukḍi*, n., neut. - a small group

920. *ṭukḍa:*, n., neut. - bit (H. *ṭukḍa:*)

921. *ṭu:rhu:*, n., neut. - small rain quail, a bird (G. *ṭiṭar*)

922. *ṭha:ṇa:va:ḷo:*, n., mas., sg. - police man

923. *ṭho:k*, v., nc. - beat, hammer (H. *ṭhokna:* ▸5513)

924. *ṭho:ka:v*, v., c. - cause to beat

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925. *ḍipo:ḷi*, n., neut. - fruit of the banıyan tree

926. *ḍiko:ḷi*, n., neut. - throat

927. *ḍiga:ḍo*, n., neut. - peacock

928. *ḍihṭe:*, n., neut. - fllame

929. *ḍi:ḷo:*, adv. - slowly (G. *ḍhimũ*)

930. *ḍi:ra:*, n., neut., pl. – leaves

931. *ḍe:sku*, n., neut. – drum

932. *ḍe:ro:*, n., neut. (*ḍe:ra:*) – tent (H. *ḍe:ro*, G. *ḍe:ro* ▸5564)

933. *ḍabba:*, n., neut. – tin box (S. *ḍabba* ▸5528)

934. *ḍaṭḷa:*, n., neut. – stalk

935. *ḍaggɨ*, n., neut. (*ḍagge:*) – distance covered by one step (N. *ḍag* ▸5523)

936. *ḍasko:*, n., neut. – dashing, hiting

937. *ḍahuḷḍa:nɨjha:ḍu*, n., neut. – name of a plant

938. *ḍaṇ*, n., neut. – arm

939. *ḍaṇḍa:r*, n., neut. – stomach

940. *ḍaḷḍo:*, n., neut. – (*ḍaḷḍa:*) – cave, hole (G. *ḍo:ṭṭa* ▸5569)

941. *ḍaḷɨkɨ*, v., nc. – learn

942. *ḍar*, n., neut. – fear (G. M. *ḍar* ▸186)

943. *ḍar*, v., nc. – fear

944. *ḍara:v*, v., c. – cause to fear

945. *ḍa:p*, v., nc. – press (G. *daba:vũ*)

946. *ḍa:ḍi*, n., neut. – beard (G. *ḍa:ḍhi*)

947. *ḍa:g*, n., neut. - beatle, an insect

948. *ḍa:ṇḍo:*, n., mas. (*ḍa:ṇḍa:*) – bull (G. *sa:ṇḍh*)

949. *ḍa:ḷi*, n., neut. – branch of a tree, clan (G. *ḍa:ḷi* ▸5546)

950. *ḍa:ḷḷidheyva:ḷo:*, n., mas. – person who worships inherited idols

951. *ḍa:ya:*, n., neut. – noose

952. *ḍoḍḍu*, n., neut. – bag

953. *ḍoḍra:v*, v., nc. – astringent taste

954. *ḍo:pryu*, n . neut. – hunch back

955. *ḍo·bo:*, n., neut. (*ḍo·ba:*) - eye-brow

956. *ḍo:ḍa:nu*, n., neut. – one and a half anna

957. *ḍo:ḍɨ*, n., neut. – one and a half

958. *ḍo:m*, n., neut. – sin

959. *ḍo:ṇḍa:va:ḷi ci:ṭṭi*, n., neut, - a kind of tailed ant

960. *ḍo:ṇḍo:*, n., neut. (*ḍo:ṇḍa:*) – tail

961. *ḍo:ṅgar*, n., neut. – small mountain (S. *ḍo:ṅga* ▸5423)

962. *ḍo:ḷo:*, n., neut. (*ḍo:ḷa:*) – eye

963. *ḍo:ri*, n., neut. – rope (H. *ḍo:r*)

964. *ḍo:ro:*, n., neut. – line

965. *ḍo:yo:*, n., neut. (*ḍo:ya:*) – ladle (G. *ḍo:i* ▸5573)

966. *ḍõ:ci*, n., neut. – hook

967. *ḍuba:v*, v., c. – cause to immerse (H. G. *ḍubva:na:*)

968. *ḍubɨ*, v., nc. – immerse (G. *kubvũ* ▸5561)

969. *ḍuca:v*, v., c. – cause to hit

970. *ḍucɨ*, v., nc., – hit

971. *ḍutsu*, n., neut. – cork

972. *ḍukṇi*, n., neut. – elbow (G. *koni*)

973. *ḍuṇḍa:ha:t*, n., neut. – left hand (G. *ḍa:va:gama* on the left hand)

974. *ḍu:kar*: n., neut – pig (H. *suar*)

975. *ḍu:ṇḍa:v*, v., c. – cause to search

976. *ḍu:ṇḍɨ*, v., nc. – search

977. *ḍheṇṇi*, n., fem. – pulaya woman

978. *ḍhe:ḍiyo:*, n., mas. (*ḍhe:ḍiya:*) – pulaya man

979. *ḍhe:ḍiya:mi:ḍiya:*, n., mas., pl. – pulayas and such persons

980. *ḍha:pɨ*, v., vc. – close, cover (S. *ḍhapp* ▸5579)

981. *ḍha:pa:nu*, n., neut. – lid

982. *ḍha:bi*, n., neut. – Durga devotees (G. *ḍha:ṅknū*)

983. *ḍha:bi*, n., neut. – box (G. *ḍabbo:*)

984. *ḍha:ḍe:*, n., neut. – back teeth (G. *ḍa:ṇḍ* a molar tooth)

985. *ḍha:kɨ*, n., neut. – war drum (A. *ḍha:kṇi*, H. *ḍha:k*)

986. *ḍha:kṇi*, n., neut. – censer-stand

987. *ḍha:maṇ*, n., neut. – ratsnake

988. *ḍho:ṇki*, n., neut. – animal's hip

989. *ḍho:ḷḷu*, n., neut. – irrigating machine

990. *ḍhumku*, n., neut. – drum (G. *ḍhol*)

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991. *ki*, part. – interrogation

992. *kiṭi*, n., neut. – a strick in Y shape

993. *kiṭikime:l*, v., nc. – make noise

994. *kiḍḍo:*. n.. neut. – name of an insect (G. *ki:ṛo* ▸3193)

995. *kiḍḍa:*, n., neut. – grass happer (G. *ki:ṛo* ▸3193)

996. *kisrat*, part. – able (H. *kasrat* athletic)

997 *kiRa:v*, v., c. – cause to pull (H. *khī:cna:*)

998. *kim*, adv. – how (Pk. *kim* ▸3164)

999. *killo:*, n., neut. (*killa:*) – nail (L. *killa:* ▸3202)

1000. *kiri*. n., neut. – udder (H. *khi:ri:*)

1001. *kira:*, n., neut. – iron–bar

1002. *kirkoṇḍi*, n., fem. (*kirkoṇḍiye:*) – chameleon (H. *girgaṭ*)

1003. *kirkoṇḍo:*, n., mas. – (*kirkoṇḍa:*) chameleon

1004. *ki:*, adv. – where (H. *kī*)

1005. *ki:bi*, adv. – anywhere

1006. *ki:ḍo:*, n., neut. – moth (G. *ki:ṛo, oṛi* ▸3193)

1007. *ki:ṇḍi*, n , neut. – a hole

1008. *ki:l*, n., neut. - pimple

1009. *ki:la:*, n , mas. – mad–person

1010. *ki:li*, n., neut. – lane (H. *gali*)

1011. *kede:*, adv. – when (G. *Jya;re*)

1012. *kejugo:*, adv. – where (G. *kyā:*)

1013. *kevḍo:*, n., neut. (*kevḍa:*) – screw pine tree

1014. *kevḍu*, adv. – howmuch (G. *kewaḍa:*)

1015. *kehiṭiya:*, n., neut., pl. – workers

1016. *keḷḍu*, n., neut. (*keḷḍa:*) – calf

1017. *keyu*, adv. – which (G, *kya:*)

1018. *ke:bar*, n., neut. – myna bird

1919. *ke:ttar*, n., neut. – field (H. *khe:t*)

1020. *ke:ttara:ḍi*, n., neut. – field and its near by places

1021. *ke:tliyo:*, n., mas. (*ke:tliya:*) – fox (G. *kohlu:*)

1022. *ke:ṭṇi*, n., neut. – grazing

1023. *ke:ḍā:v*, n., neut. - axis

1024. *ke:l*, v., nc. – play (G. *khe:l* ▸3918)

1025. *ke:la:v*, v., c. – cause to play

1026. *ke:ḷi*, n., neut. – pot (G. *kulṛi:*, *kulli:* earthern pot ▸3354)

1027. *ke:ḷa:*, n., neut. – plantain (*ke:la:*)

1028. *ke:ḷa:vanti*, n., neut. – small plantain tree

1029. *ke:kḍi*, n., neut. – crab (G. *khẽkṛo* ▸2816)

1030. *ke:ca:v*, v., c. – cause to drag

1031. *ke:cɨ*, v , nc. – drag (G. K. *hɛc* ‣3881)

1032. *ke:cu*, n., neut. – worm (H. *kẽcua:* ‣3459)

1033. *kapar*, n., neut. – idols

1034. *kapa:ce*, n., neut., pl. – small sticks

1035. *kapa:ḷi*, n., neut. – skull (G. M. *kapa:ḷi* ‣2744)

1036. *kapu:r*, n., neut. – camphour (P. H. B. G. *kapu:r* ‣2880)

1037. *kaprucitru*, n., neut. – animals with spots on their bodies (S. *karbara* ‣2882)

1038. *kabar*, n., neut. – news (H. *khabar*)

1039. *kabrili*, n., neut. – water bird

1040. *katti:l*, n., neut. – lead (G. *sisũ*)

1041. *katte:r*, v., nc. – cut (H. *kaṯṯarna:*)

1042. *kattarni*, n., neut. – scissors (P. *katarni* ‣2858)

1043. *katra:v*, v., c. – cause to cut

1044. *katra:ni ari*, n., neut. – cutting blade

1045. *kadane*, n., neut. – water insect

1046. *kaddu*, n., neut. – white pumbkin (H. *kaddu*)

1047. *kaṭɨ*, n., neut. – dust in the teeth

1048. *kaṭa:huḷi*, n., neut. – rib–bone

1049. *kaṭa:ḷi*, n., neut. – bedge

1050. *kaṭo:*, n., neut. - bund

1951. *kaṭɨma:l*, n., neut. – bed–bug (H. *kaṭmal*)

1052. *kaṭḷɨ*, n., neut. – cot (Ta. *kaṭṭil* DED 960)

1053. *kaḍi:*, n., neut. – sauce

1054. *kaḍa:y*, n., neut. – frying–pan (H. *kaḍa:ha:* G. *kaṭo:ro:* ‣2641)

1055. *kaḍu*, n., neut. (*kaḍa:*) - story (S. *katha*)

1056. *kaḍu:*, n., neut. – bitterness (S. *kaṭu* adj. bitter)

1057. *kaḍɪji-ram*, n., neut., pl. - mustard etc. (Ta. *kaṭuku* DED 953)

1058 *kaḍši*, n., neut. - last (Ta. *kaṭaici* DED 953)

1059. *kakes*, n., neut. – latrine

1060. *kakra:ḷo:*, n , neut. – rope

1061. *kaciṇi*, n , neut. - cloth (H. *kachni*: lower garment reaching upto the knees)

1062. *kaca:*, n., neut. - raw (P. *kacca*: ‣2613)

1063. *kajɪga:go:ḷi*, n., neut. - a play

1064. *kajhuro:*, n , neut. (*kajhura:*) – centipede (N. *khajhuro* ‣3829)

1065. *kavaḷ*, n., neut. – white

1066. *kava:ri*, n., fem. (*kava:riye:*) - young girl (G. *kũva:ri*: ‣3303)

1067. *kava:ro:*, n., mas. (*kava:ra:*) – young boy

1068. *kava:ru*, n., neut. (*kava:ra:*) – young, youth

1069. *kava:y*, n., neut. – depth

1070. *kavḷu*, adj. – tender

1071. *kasibo:gḍu*, n., neut. – goat for slaughtering

1072. *kasina:k*, v., nc – erase, smothen

1073. *kastu:ri*, n., neut. – musk (S. *kastu:ri*: ‣2985)

1074. *kasva:ṇi*, n., neut. - ugliness (‣M. *kasbi:ṇi*)

1075. *kasni*, n., neut. – a mode of dressing

1076. *kaša:bva:ḷo:*, n., mas. – butcher (G. *kasa:i*)

1077. *kahiṭṇupaṇḍu*, n., neut. – wood apple

1078. *kaha:riya:*, n., mas., pl. – goldsmiths

1079 *kam*, n., neut. – less (H. *kam*)

1980. *kama:ykar*, v., nc. – earn (G. *kama:vũ*)

1081. *kamt*, v., nc. – controle

1082. *kambar*, n., neut. – hip (H. *kamar*)

1083. *kamṭo:*, v., c. - cause to become under control

1084. *kamṭho:kt*, v., nc. - smear the blocd etc.

1085. *kamsi:l*, n., neut. – low ; inferior

1086. *kammi*, adv. - less

1086(a). *kantiya:*, n., neut. story (S. *katha:nak* ▸2705)

1087. *kandra:p*, n., neut. sulphur (H. *kandhak*)

1088. *kaniki/kaṇiki*, n., neut. – broken rice (G. *kaṇki* ▸2665)

1089. *kanpeṭi*, n., neut. – cheeck

1090. *kanda:ḍu*, n., neut. – handle

1091. *kan jaṇi*, n., fem. - prostitute (M. *kañcani*)

1092. *kanni*, n., fem. – young girl (RV. *kannika* ▸2737)

1093. *kanne:*, part. – near (G. *kanhai*) *kanẽ/kanne*

1094. *kaṇtkaṇt*, n., neut. – toy

1095. *kaṇḍemaṇi*, n., neut. - beeds worn around the neck (S. *kaṇṭhamani* ▸)

1096. *kaṇḍa:v*, v., c. – cause to bite (G. *karadvũ*)

1097. *kañci*, n., neut. - comb (G *kã:gsi:* ▸2597)

1098. *kañJi*, n., neut. - gruel (Ta *kanci* DED 921)

1099. *kaṅka:ḷi*, n., neut. – knife

1100. *kaṅga:jaḷa:*, n., neut. - matted hair of Shiva

1101. *kala:v*, v , nc. - mix

1102. *kala:liya:*, n., mas., pl. – wine-sellers

1103. *kala:yna:k*, v., nc. – mix

1104. *kalpa:*, n., neut. - scale of the fish

1105. *kalpa:pḍi*, n., neut. - lizard

1106. *kalḍu*, n , neut. - roughness

1107. *kalka:ṭu*, n., neut. - neck of the bird

1108. *kalciṇḍo:*, n., neut. - black-bird

1109. *kalvaḷeya:*, n., neut. - wedding cake

1110. *kalna:r*, n., neut. - asbestos

1111. *kallo:*, n., neut. - twelve measures of grain

1112. *kallu*, n., neut. - lower beak of a bird

1113. *kallıveḷḷi*, n., neut. - led

1114. *kaḷi*, n., neut. - oil cake (H. *khati:* ▸3845)

1115. *kaḷaka:moy*, n., fem. - name of a goddess

1116. *kaḷḍo:*, n., mas. (*kaḷḍaa*) - brave man

1117. *kaḷḍı*, n., neut. - ancient

1118. *kaḷḍıdey*, n., neut. - ancient deity

1119. *kaḷḷa:v*, v., nc. - remove

1120. *kaḷḷo:ka:ṭo:*, n., neut. - trigger of a gun

1121. *kar*, v., nc. - do (S. *kara* ▸2779)

1122. *kariya:*, n., mas. - black-man

1123. *kari:p*, n., neut. - poor (H *gari:b*)

1124. *kare:pillu*, n., neut. - kari leaves (Ta. *karive:ppilay* DED 1171)

1125. *kare:lo:*, n., neut. (*kare:la:*) bitter gourd

1126. *karerat*, n., neut. - cackling of the hen

1127. *kara:p*, adj. - bad (G. *khara:b*)

1128. *kara:padmi*, n., neut. - wicked person (G. *kharab*)

1129. *kara:pkar*, v., nc. - seduce (,,)

1130. *kara:v*, v., - cause to do

1131. *karkaḍa:*, n., neut., onom. – the sound produced while killing nits

1132. *karkaḍɨ*, n., neut. - back bone

1133. *karci*, n., neut. – expense (G. *kharch*)

1134. *karje*, n., neut. – eczema

1135. *karra:hi*, adv. – tightly

1136. *kaRat*, n., neut. - suffering (G. *sahan karvũ*)

1137. *kaRɨkar*, v., nc. - tie the idols into a bundle

1138. *kaRṭa:v*, v., nc. – suffer

1139. *kayka:r*, n., neut. – noise (H. *kahkahi*)

1140. *kayka:rme·l*, v., nc. – make noise

1141. *kaydaviri*, n., neut. - yellow serpent

1142. *ka:pi*, n., neut. - coffee (English)

1143. *ka·pṭo:kri*, n., neut. – diamond

1144. *ka:ṭi:k*, n., neut. – wooden plate used for eating (H. *ka:ṭh* wood)

1145. *ka·ṭa:*, n., neut. (*ka:ṭa·*) - thorn (G. *ka:ṭo* ▸2668)

1146. *ka:ṭo:*, n., neut. - bund (H. *gaṭṭha:*)

1147. *ka:ṭu*, n., neut. – sourness (H. *kaḍua:*)

1148. *ka:ḍi*, n., neut. - stem

1149. *ka:ḍa:v*, v., c. - cause to take

1150. *ka:ḍo:*, n., neut. – ditch (Marw. *kha:ṛo:* hole ▸3790)

1151. *ka:ḍɨ*, v., nc. - take

1152. *ka:ki*, n., fem. (*ka:kiye:*) – aunt, uncle's wife (G. M. *ka:ko*, *ka:ki:*, *ka:ka:*, ▸299)

1153. *ka:ke:ribhe:n*, n., fem. - cousin–sister

1154. *ka:ko:*, n , mas. (*ka:ka:*) – paternal uncle (▸2998)

1155. *ka:kḍi*, n., neut. - cucumber (S. *kákira* ▸2823)

1156. *ka:kṇi*, n., neut. – small ring (H. *kañgam*)

1157. *ka:kṇa:*, n., neut. - ring

1158. *ka:kra:*, n., neut. - small flower

1159. *ka:kra:niphu:l*, n., neut. - yellow tree's flower

1160. *ka:gas*, n., neut. – paper, book (G. *ka:gal*)

1161. *ka:tsili*, n., neut. - jacket (G. *kã:cḥi:* f. bodice ▸2627)

1162. *ka:co:*, n., neut. - bag tied around the waist (G. *kachoṭ*)

1163. *ka:jaḷ*, n., neut. - collyrium (H. *ka:jaḷ*)

1164. *ka·jɨ*, n., neut. - cashew-nut (H. *ka: Ju:*)

1165. *ka:zmo:*, n., neut. - tortoise (G. *ka:cbo* ▸2619)

1166. *ka:he:*, dv. - not, no (H. *ka:he:* why, what for)

1167. *ka.m*, n., neut - work (H. *ka·m*)

1168. *ka:ndiyo:*, n., mas. (*ka:ndiya:*) - under taker (▸13627)

1169. *ka:nde:*, n., neut. - shoulder (G. *khã:dhi* ▸13627)

1170. *ka:ndo:*, n , neut. - onion (M. *kanda:*)

1171. *ka:n*, n., neut. - ear (G. H. M. *ka:n* ▸2830)

1172 *ka:ne:rɨkar*, v., nc. – shake the ear

1173. *ka:nbahli*, n , neut. - gray colour crane

1174. *ka:nkula:*, adj - spicy

1175. *ka:nu*, n., neut. (*ka.na:*) - compartment (H. *kha:na:*)

1176. *kaṇo:*, n , neut. (*ka:ṇa:*) - blind person

1177. *ka:ṇu*, n., neut. - blindness (G. *ka:ṇũ*, ▸3019)

1178. *ka:ṇḍu*, n., neut. - bracelet (H. *kaḍa:* bangle)

1179. *ka:ṅglo:*, n , neut. (*ka:ṅgla:*) - crow (G. *ka:gḍo:* ▸2993)

1180. *ka:l*, n., neut. - tomorrow, yesterday (H. *kal*)

1181. *ka:ḷi*, n., fem. - goddess Kali (G. M. *ka:ḷi* ▸3102)

1182. *ka:ḷipo:t*, n., neut. - black beeds tied around the neck of the bride at the time of marriage

1183. *ka:ḷo:*, n., mas. (*ka:ḷa:*) - black man

1184. *ka:ḷa:va:ndar*, n., neut. - black monkey

1185. *ka:ḷu*, adj. - black (H. *ka:la:*)

1186. *ka·ḷju*, n., neut. - liver

1187. *ka:r*, n., neut. - car

1188. *ka:ru*, adj. - saltish (H. *kha:ri*)

1189. *ka:ro:cunno:*, n., neut. - lime-water

1190. *ka:rupa:ni*, n., neut. - saltwater, sea water

1191. *ka:rtinemhayno:*, n., neut. - name of a Tamil month (S. *ka:rthika:* ▸3070)

1192. *ka:rra:panḍa:*, n., neut. - hail stone, ice bits falling from clouds

1193. *ka:Ra:*, n., neut. - coins, money (Ta. *ka:cu* DED 1199)

1194. *ka·y*, n., neut. - fruit

1195. *kopi*, n., neut. - hood

1196. *kopɨ*, n., neut. - ear-ring worn on the upper part of the penna

1197. *kotɨ*, v., nc. - peck (Ta. *kottu* DED 1740)

1198. *kotraṅga:*, n., neut. - country beans

1199. *koṭa:ñji*, n., neut. - coconut shell (Ta. *koṭṭa:ñci* DED 1722)

1200. *koṭuḷ*, n., neut. - cattle-shed (G. *koṛi* cow pen, ▸3493) DED 1713 *koṭṭakay*

1201. *koṭya:*, n., neut., pl. - ground nuts, peanuts (H. *koṭṭay* DED)

1202. *koṭya:nıte:l*, n., neut. - ground nut-oil

1203. *koḍelo:*, n., neut. - leprosy (G. *koḍh* ▸3371)

1204. *koḍelaṅga:*, n , neut. - snake gourd (Ta. *pnṭalaṅka:y*)

1205. *kohika:ṭuko:r*, v., nc. - give sign, cry

1206. *koṇḍe:*, n., neut. - lock of hair

1207. *koṅglu*, n., neut. (*koṅgla:*) - crane (S. Kuwi *koṅgi* DED 1767)

1208. *kolaRo:*, n., neut. - char coal (G. *kolsa:*)

1209. *kokaḍa:v*, v., intr. - to become numb

1210. *koḍıka:*, n., neut. - a kind of seed

1211. *kolaba:s*, n., neut. - name of a nomadic tribe

1212. *kolaka:*, n., neut. - name of a plant

1213. *kolava:pe:ṭ*, n., neut. - belly

1214. *kolaRo:*, n., neut. - water-crow, a bird

1215. *koḷıvi*, n., neut. - grinding pestle (Ta. *kulavi* DED 1512)

1216. *koraṭı*, n., neut. - nipper (Ta. *kuṛaṭu*)

1217. *korandi*, n , neut. - a shrub

1218. *kora:y*, n., neut. - meat (G. *gost*)

1219. *korciṇi*, n., fem. - chaste woman (H. *ko:ra:* spot less ▸3526)

1220. *koytu*, n., neut. - knife (Ta. *koyttu* reaping DED 1763)

1221. *koyni*, dv. - no, not (H. *ko:yibinahī:*)

1222. *ko:*, part. - negative

1223. *ko:pri*, n., neut. - skull bone (G. M. *khopri* ▸3936)

1224. *ko:tili*, n., neut. - leather-bag (H. *kothla:*, °*li* ▸3511)

1225. *ko:tar*, n., neut. - suffocation

1226. *ko:dɨru*, n., neut. - common millet (G. *kodra:*, °*ri* ▸3515)

1227. *ko:ṭɨ*, n., neut. - line

1228. *ko:ḍi*, n., neut. twenty (S. *ko:ḍi* ▸3503)

1229. *ko:ḍi*, n., neut. - twenty

1230. *koḍuku*, n., neut. mortar

1231. *ko:ca*, n., neut. - giddiness

1232. *ko:ca:ma:r*, v., nc. - drown

1233. *ko:jɨ/go:jɨ*, n., neut. - foot print (S *kho:JJa* ▸3929)

1234. *ko:hajami:l*, n., neut. - a distance of eight miles

1235. *ko:han*, n., neut. - membrane

1236. *ko:ṇo:*, n., neut. corner (*ko:ṇa:* ▸3504)

1237. *ko:ṇɨ*, pro. - who (G. *kone*)

1238. *ko:ṇḍɨ*, v., nc. - add, entrap, encircle

1239. *ko:ṇḍa:*, n., neut. truth

1240. *ko:l*, n., neut. - husk

1241. *ko:li*, n., neut. - ring (G. *goḷ* round ▸4321)

1242: *ko:le:va:ḷo:*, n., mas.- man belonging to Narikkorava tribe (G. *kõḥlũ* a Jackal)

1243. *ko:las*, n., neut. - fox

1244. *ko:ḷo:*, n., neut. (*ko:ḷa:*) - lap (G. *khôḷo:*)

1245. *ko:ri*, n., fem. - chaste woman (H. G. M. *korũ*, *kora:* ▸3526)

1246. *ko:ro:*, n , mas. – chaste man

1247. *ko:rihu:*, v., nc. – become pure

1248 *ko:rbor*, n , neut. – quarter

1249. *ko:R*, v., nc. – insert, string (H. G. *kocvũ* ▸3489)

1250. *ko:r*, n., neut. – skin

1251. *kutiya:nɨbo:ṭi*, n., neut. – flesh

1252. *kutɨ*, v , nc. – pierce (Ta. *kuttu* ▸DED 1429)

1253. *kutɨreṭi*, n., neut - hemp

1254. *kutri*, n., fem (*kutriye:*) – bitch (G. *kutro*, *kutri*, *kutru* ▸3277)

1255. *kutro:*, n , mas. (*kutra:*) – dog

1256. *kutru*, n., neut. (*kutra:*) - dog

1257. *kudiga:l*, n., neut. - heel (*kutikka:l* DED 1420)

1258. *kudhan*, n., neut. - corner (*khuno*)

1259. *kuṭɨma:l*, n , neut. - marriage things

1260. *kuṭɨma:lkar*, v , nc. - start with the new things (H. *khuṭa:na:* to be brought to an end)

1261. *kuḍiya:ḷu*, n , neut. - drunker

1262. *kuḍiga:maṇḍɨ*, v , nc. - keep

1263. *kuḍutu*, n., neut. - shirt (*kurta:* jumper for girls)

1264. *kuḍuku*, n., neut. – empty shell of a nut

1265. *kukarka:R*, n., neut. – strong cough

1266. *kuskaḷ*, n., neut. - joke

1267. *kuskaḷkar*, n., neut. - cause to laugh by joking

1268. *kuma:r*, n., mas. - pot–maker (H. *kumha:r* ▸3310)

1269 *kumbal*, n , neut. – crowd (Ta. *kumbal* DED)

1270. *kumbɨḍi*, n., neut. – tuft (Ta. *kuṭumi* DED 1704)

1271. *kundala:v*, v., c. - disappear, cause to immerse

1272. *knndɨ*, v., nc. – immerse

1273. *kunda:ṇi*, n., neut. - mortar (Ta. *kunta:ṇi* DED 1436)

1274. *kundo:*, n., neut. – ankle (G. *khunthan*)

1275. *kuṇḍalma:r*, v., nc. – shrink, become round

1276. *kuṇḍu*, n., neut. - earthern vessal

1277. *kulɨki*, n., neut. – small pot

1278. *kuḷɨthi*, n., neut - horse gram (H. *kulthi:* ▸3335)

1279. *kuḷḍi*, n., neut. – ring made out of creepers

1280. *kuḷḷu*, adj. – short (Ka. *kuḷḷu* DED 1526)

1281. *kura:ṭi*, n., neut., onom – sound

1282. *kura:ṭide:*, v., nc. – whistle

1283. *kuyyal*, n., neut. - cuckoo bird (G. *koyal* ▸3483)

1284. *kudɨ*, v., nc. – jump (G. *ku:dvũ* ▸3412)

1285. *ku:ṭa:ḷi*, n., neut. - friend, companion (Ta. *ku:ṭṭa:ḷi* DED 1562)

1286. *ku:ṭa:v*, v., c. – cause to grind

1287. *ku:ṭɨ*, v., nc. – grind (S. *ku:ṭa* ▸3391)

1288. *ku:ku*, n., neut. – saffron (G. *kũkũ* turmeric ▸3214)

1289. *ku:ḍɨ*, n., neut. – a kind of diarrhoea in children

1290. *ku:mo:*, n , neut. – powder

1291. *ku:neka:ridãytɨ*, n., mas. - name of a buffalo

1292. *ku:li*, n., neut. – wage (Ta. *ku:li* DED)

1293. *ku:la:*, n., neut. – knee–cap

1294. *khada:v*, v., c. – cause to eat

1295. *khava:ḍɨ*, v., c. – cause to eat, feed (G. *khavḍa:vvũ*)

1296. *khanda:ru*, n., neut. – net

1297. *khan*, v., nc. – excavate, dig (Ku. *khaṇ* ▸3809)

1298. *khanbe:ṭi*, n., neut. – upper cheek

1299. *khalpe:*, n., neut. – pinna

1300. *khall*, n., neut. – cheek (G. *ga:l*)

1301. *khaḷu*, n., neut. – barren land (G. *khallom*)

1302. *kharJe:*, n., neut. – itch (S. *kharju* ▸3827)

1303. *kha:*, v., nc. eat (S. *kha:d* ▸3803)

1304. *kha:telo: si:telo:*, n., mas. – culprit, sinner

1305. *kha:ṭiba:ji*, n., neut. – greens with acid taste

1306. *kha:ṇu*, n., (*kha:ṇa:*) – food (G. *kha:ṇũ* ▸3867)

1307. *kha:li*, adj. – empty (H. *kha:li*)

1308. *kha:R*, n., neut. – cough

1309. *kha:R*, v , nc. – cough (H. *khãka:r* ▸3763)

1310. *kha:Ra:v*, v., c. – cause to cough

1311. *kha:Rsimḍa:*, n., neut. – cold

1312. *khorva:*, n., neut. – wound in the head

1313. *kho:da:v*, v., c. - cause to dig

1314. *kho:dt*, v., nc., – dig (G. *khodvũ* ▸3934)

1315. *khuri*, n., neut. - hoof (M. *khuri:* ▸3906)

1316. *kye:R*, n., neut. – hair (G. *keś* ▸3471)

1317. *kya:*, adv. – where

1318. *kya:toḍi*, adv. - from where

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1319. *gida:v*, v , nc. - give training

1320. *ginni*, n., neut. - glass, cup, etc. (Ta. *kiṇṇi* DED 1291)

1321. *gilho:ri*, n., neut. – squirrel (H. *gilhari:*)

1322. *gilliḍa:ṇḍo:*, n., neut. – toys

1323. *giyaR*, v., nc. - drag (H. *khi:c*)

1324. *giyaRa:ḍɨ*, v., c. – cause to drag

1325. *gi:dɨ*, n., neut. – song (S. *gi:tà* ‣4157)

1326. *gevnipiṇḍi*, n., neut. – a kind of flour

1327. *gera:v*, v., c. - cause to block

1328. *ge:r*, v., nc. – block (H. *ghe:rna:*)

1329. *ge:runa:*, n., neut. – stone, iron ore (H. *ge:ru:*)

1330. *ge:rja:*, n., neut. – kind of bird

1331. *ge:rja:va:ḷi*, n., neut. – a kind of bird

1332. *ge:ra:ṇam*, n., neut. – eclipse

1333. *gatikar*, v., nc. - protect, save

1334. *gadaḍo:*, n., neut. – ass (G. *gaddho*, °*dhi* ‣4054)

1335. *gada:r*, n., neut. - depth

1336. *gaṭ*, n., neut. – nerves

1337. *gaṭargaṭar*, n., neut., onom. – sound denoting drinking of water

1338. *gaṭu*, n., neut. – foam

1339. *gaḍo:*, n., neut. (*gaḍa:*) – pot (G. *gaṛuo* ‣3984)

1340. *gaḍa:*, n., neut. – heap

1341. *gaḍa:v*, v., c. – cause to bury (‣3799)

1342. *gaḍbaḍ*, adv. - quickly (S. *gaḍbad* mise ‣3972)

1343. *gama:v*, v., nc. – loose

1344. *gaṇu*, adj. – much (H. *gaṇ*)

1345. *gaṇḍe:r*, n., neut. – Vilal grass, water weed (H. *gã:ḍar* ‣4063)

1346. *gaḷaṇḍu*, n., neut. – throat

1347. *galgal*, n., neut., onom. – sound of a bell (H. *galgala:*)

1348. *galli*, n., neut. – lane (N. H. *galli* ▸4085)

1349. *gallo:*, n., neut. – crowd

1350. *gaḷi:ga:ca:vaḷ*, n., neut. – boiled rice

1351. *gaḷa:v*, v., c. – cause to swallow

1352. *gaḷu*, n., neut. – voice, neck, throat, (G. *gaḷu* ▸4070)

1353. *gaḷɨ*, v., nc. – swallow

1354. *gaḷɨ*, n., neut. – fish hook

1355. *gaḷḍi*, n., neut. – full grown, old

1356. *garajɨ*, n., neut. – eagle (H. *garuḍa*)

1357. *garaṇḍa:*, n., neut. – ring on bamboo (G. *go:ṇth*)

1358. *gardan*, n , neut. – brahminic kite (H. *gardan*)

1359. *gardhan*, n., neut. – neck, back of the neck

1360. *gardhannekye:R*, n., neut. – mane

1361. *gaypɨ*, n., neut. – giddiness

1362. *gayṇḍɨ*, n., neut. – neck (G. *kaṇṭha*)

1363. *ga:bɨ*, n., neut. – pregnancy of animals (G. *ga:bh* ▸4055)

1364. *ga:ṭɨ*, n., neut. – knot (G. *ga:ṇth*)

1365. *ga:ḍɨ*, v., nc. – bury (G. *ga:ḍvũ* ▸3799)

1366. *ga:kše:*, n., neut. – rain quail

1367. *ga:gri*, n., neut. – girl's under garment (H. *gha:ghra*)

1368. *ga:gro:*, n., neut. – woman's under garment ,,

1369. *ga:jɨ*, n., neut. – mushroom (H. *gagandhu:li*)

1370. *ga:m*, n., neut. – village (G. *ga:m* ▸4368)

1371. *ga:mhibiddi*, n., neut. – sparrow

1372. *ga:ṇḍɨ/ga:ṇɨ*, n., neut. – female genital organ (S. *go:ṇḍa* ▸4277)

1373. *ga:l*, v., nc. – wear, marry (G. *gha:lvũ* ▸4457)

1374. *ga:l*, n., neut. – cheek (S. *galla* ▸4089)

1375. *ga:ḷa:de:*, v , nc. – scold (H, *ga:li*)

1376. *ga:ḷo:*, n., neut. – earning

1377. *gã:y*, n., fem. (*gãyyẽ:*) – cow (S. *gaũ:* ▸4093)

1378. *goṭa:v*, v., c. – shrink (H. *go:ḍna:*)

1379. *goṭṇehaḷḍo:*, n., neut. – garland made out of glass beeds and stones

1380. *goḍe:lu*, n., neut. - leprosy (G. *ko:ḍ*)

1381. *goṇɨše*, n , neut. – similarity

1382. *goṇṇi*, n., fem. (*goṇṇiye:*) – girl (G. *gôṇṇi:*)

1383. *golelo:l*, n , neut. – age

1384. *goḷa:v*, v., c. – cause to smear

1385. *goḷo: goḷo:*, n., n., neut., onom. - gurgling sound

1386. *gorva:ḍiyu*, n., neut. – burial ground (H. *go:a* a grave)

1387. *go:bar*, n., neut. – cow–dung (G. *gobar* ▸4316 ?)

1388. *go:tri*, n., neut – people belonging to the same clan (S. *go:tro* ▸4279)

1389. *go:ṭo:*, n., neut. – knot

1390. *go:ṭɨ*, v., nc. – paste, grind (H. *gho:ṭna:*)

1391. *go:ḍo:*, n., neut. (*go:ḍa:*) – leg

1392. *go:ḍudiyẽ:*, n., neut. – big white ant (G. *udha:i*)

1393. *go:ḍɨban*, n., neut. – wood pecker, a bird

1394. *go:ḍru*, n., neut. – stone–pecker, a bird

1395. *go:li*, n., neut. – circular form (G. *goḷ* ▸4321)

1396. *go:ḷam*, n., neut. – lap (G. *kholo*)

1397. *go:ḷyu*, n., mas. (*go:ḷya:*) – boy

1398. *go:r*, n., neut. – corpse

1399. *go:riraggɨ*, n., neut. – vein

1400. *gupar*, n., neut. – anger

1401. *gutti*, n., neut. – back of the neck

1402. *gutkaḷkar*, v., nc. – cause to laugh

1403. *guddar*, n., neut. – brain (S. *gudda* ▸4197)

1404. *guḍhi*, n., neut. – temple (Te *guḍi* DED 1379)

1405. *guguro:*, n., neut. (*gugura:*) – bell

1406. *guggu*, n., neut. – scorn owl (Ta. *ku:kai* DED)

1407. *gujara:ti*, n., neut. – people wno worship goddess Kalı

1408. *gusa:v*, v., nc. – scratch

1409. *guho:*, n., neut. – anger, spirit (G. *gusso:*)

2410. *gumṭo:*, n., neut. – head-cover (G. *ghumṭo* woman's head cloth ▸4484

1411. *gunda:v*, v., c. – cause to mix

1412. *guṇe:R*, n , neut. – Lord Ganesa

1413. *guṇṭo:*, n., neut. (*gunta:*) – lake (Te. *guṇṭa* DED 1389)

1414. *guṅgo:*, n., neut. – ear wax (G. *khũ:ṭ*)

1415. *gula:m*, n., mas – man of the fourth caste (G. *gula:m*)

1416. *gula:mḍi*, n., fem. – woman of the fourth caste

1417. *gulgaliya:*, n., neut – a dısh

1417a. *gulle:rijha:ḍɨ*, n., neut. – big tree (P. *gullar* Fıues glomerata ▸4218)

1418. *guru*, n., neut. – fore-father (S. *gurù* ▸4209)

1419. *gurpini*, n., neut. – coconut cutter

1420. *gurka:yle:*, v., nc. – protect

1421. *gurci*, n., neut. – brush

1422. *guʳcaṇ*, n., neut. - residue, silt

1423. *gurca:v*, v., c. - cause to scratch (H. *ghurena:*)

1424. *gurcɨ*, v., nc. - scratch (S. *go:rati*, H. *go:rna:* ▸3530)

1425. *gu:*, n., neut. – human excrement (G M. *gu:* ▸4225)

1426 *gu:t*, n., neut. – plaited leaves

1427. *gu:tɨ*, v., nc. – plait (H. *gu:thna:*)

1428. *gu:ṭɨ*, n., neut. – one gulp or swallow (H. *ghu:ṇṭna:*)

1429. *gu:ḍe:va:ḍi*, n , neut. - hind leg

1430. *gu:ḍɨte:l*, n., neut. – holy oil

1431. *gu:gaḷ*, n., neut - incense (H. *guggal*)

1432. *gu:s*, n., neut. – escaping air ; gas (▸< *gu:*)

1433. *gu:mmɨ*, n., neut. – family

1434. *gu:ndɨ*, v., nc – mix (H. *gu:ndhna:*)

1435. *gu:nikambi*, n., neut. – lead wire

1436. *gu:ṇu*, n , neut. - goods

1437. *ghī:*, n., neut. – ghee (H. G. M. *ghi:* ▸4501)

1438. *gheṇu*, n., neut. - gold

1439. *ghe:tso:*, n., neut. – eye disease

1440. *ghe:r/ghar*, n., neut. – house (H. G. M. *ghar* ▸)

1441. *ghe:riya:*, n., neut. – head–ache

1442. *ghe:rda:r*, n., neut. – house etc.

1443. *ghe:rlu*, n., mas. – house owner

1444. *ghaṭṭi*, n., neut. – hand mill for powdering cereals

1445. *ghavna:da:na:*, n., neut., pl. – wheat

1446. *ghaṇɨ*, v. – count (S. *gaṇana* ▸3932)

1447. *ghaṇṭo:*, n., neut. - big bell (H. *ghaṇṭa:* ▸4221)

1448. *ghar*, n , neut. - meat of the roots (H. *ghar* kernal)

1449. *gha:ṭi*, n., neut. - mountain (H. *gha:ṭi* a mountain pass)

1450. *gha:R*, n., neut. - straw (H. *gha:s*)

1451. *gho:ḍi*, n., fem. - mare (▸4516)

1452. *gho:ḍo:*, n., mas. (*gho:ḍa:*) - horse (G. M. *ghoṛo*, °*ṛi* ▸4516)

1453. *gho:ḍuhu:*, n., neut. - iron-morter

1454. *ghõ:y*, n., neut. - mountain lizard

1455. *ghummo:*, n., neut. - gryllo-talpa

1456. *gha:ra:*, n., neut. - eleven (G. *agi:r*, H. *gya:rah*)

/c/

1457. *cipka:ni*, n., neut., onom. - sound

1458. *cipka:ṇide:*, v., nc. - cry

1459. *cipko:*, n., neut. - a drop

1460. *cipko:de:*, v., nc. - sprinkle

1461. *cipko:l*, n., neut. - lizard

1462. *cito:*, adv. - back

1463. *cito:hu:*, v., nc. - lie on the back (N. *cita* ▸4800)

1464. *cidɨ*, n., neut. - opening (H *chidra*)

1465. *cidɨkar*, v., nc. - open, spread

1466. *cikke:r*, v., nc. - cry, call (H. *cikka:rna:*)

1467. *ciḍima:r*, v., nc. - kill, destroy

1468. *ciḍiya:*, n., neut , pl. - heads (G. *chiḍiyũ*)

1469. *ciḍɨkkɨ*, v., nc., - sprinkle (B. *chiṭka* ▸5035)

1470. *cikkaḍɨ*, n., neut. - clay (H. *cikar* ▸4780)

1471. *cikkal*, n., neut. - difficulty

1472. *cikrayn jha:ḍu*, n., neut. - soapnut tree (Ta. *ci:yakka:y* DED 2147a)

1473. *cikra:v*, v., c. - cause to invite or cry

1474. *civaḍa:v*, v., c. - cause to press

1475. *civaḍ*, v., nc. - press

1476. *civarti*, adj. - heavy

1477. *cimo:ṇi*, n., neut. - disease of the eye

1478. *cimṭi*, adj. - small

1479. *cindo:ḷi*, n., neut. - dates, a fruit

1480. *cina:v*, v., nc. - snath (H. *cinna:*)

1481. *cinma:*, n., neut. - cinema

1482. *ciṅga:*, n., neut. - teasing

1483. *ciṅga:v*, v., nc. - tease

1484. *cilpili*, n., neut. - a kind of bird

1485. *cilpilipahaḍ*, n., neut. - name of a mountain

1486. *cilḍa:v*, v., c. - cause to scratch

1487. *cilḍ*, v., nc. - scratch

1488. *cill*, n., neut. - hole (Pk. *chilla* ▸5051)

1489. *cira·ṭo:*, n., neut. - border (H. *chi:r*)

1490. *cirka:ba:m*, n., neut. - rain-bow

1491. *cirko:*, n., mas. - name of a person

1492. *ciyo:*, n , mas. (*ciya:*) - son

1493. *ciyõ:*, n., neut. - pupil of the eye

1494. *ci:piyo:*, n., neut. (*ci:piya:*) - tongs (G. *chipia:*)

1495. *ci:ta:*, neut. - offerings

1496. *ci:ta:pa:ḍ*, v., nc. - offer (G. *chitra:na:*)

1497. *ci:ṭi*, n., neut. - ant (G. *chiũki*)

1498. *ci:ṭẽ:*, n., mas. - miser

1499. *ci:kka:v*, v., c. - cause to sneeze (G. *chhiṇkvũ*)

1500. *cɨ:kkɨ*, v., ne., – (G. *chī:k* ▸5032)

1501. *ci:meṇṇe*, n., neut. - kerosine oil

1502. *ci:ma:v*, v., c. - cause to touch

1503. *ci:mɨ*, v., nc. – touch (H. *chu:t*)

1504. *ci:r*, v., nc. – open, separate, move, cut etc. (G. *chirvũ* ▸4844)

1505. *ci:ra:v*, v., c. – cause to open, cut etc.

1506. *ce*, dv. – is, are (G. *chhi:e:*)

1507. *celiki*, n., neut. - unripe fruit

1508. *celava:*, n,, neut , pl. – children (G. *celo*, °*li* ▸4911)

1509. *celka:ḷibayko:*, n., fem. – woman with a child

1510. *ce:tri*, n., neut. – cittiray (S. *ceṭra* ▸4915)

1511. *ce:ḍa:*, n., neut. – front part of the sari (G. *cha:ḍar*)

1512. *ce:lu*, n., neut. - young one of birds or animals (G. *celo* ▸4911)

1513. *caple:*, n., neut. - chappals

1514. *caṭɨva:*, n., mas. – name of a god

1515. *caḍa:v*, v., c. – cause to climb

1516. *caḍɨ*, v., nc. – climb (G. *caḍhvũ* ▸4578)

1517. *caḍɨ*, v., nc. – polish the rice etc.

1518. *cagmagnebaṇḍo:*, n,, neut. – flint

1519. *cava:v*, v., c. - cause to munch

1520. *cava:*, n., neut. – fifteen (H. *cawdah*)

1521. *cavḍu*, adv. – broad (H. *cauṛa:* ▸4534)

1522. *cavRo:*, n., neut. – owl

1523. *camag*, n., neut. – fear

1524. *camṭu*, n., neut. – hard shell (S. *càrma* ▸4701)

1525. *camha:ḷḍi*, n., fem. – wife of the cobbler

1526. *camha:r*, n , mas. – cobbler (S. *càrmaka:ra* ▸)

1527. *candarmõ:*, n., neut. - Sun, moon (S. *candra* moon ▸4661)

1528. *candannɨko:ḍɨ*, n., neut. - sandal wood

1529. *cani*, dv. – is, are

1530. *caṅak*, v., nc. – winnow

1531. *cala:v*, v., c. – cause to walk or go (G. *ca:lvũ*)

1532. *calyu:ṇḍɨ*, v , nc. – wander

1533. *car*, v., nc. – graze (G. *carvũ* ▸4686)

1534. *cara:v*, v., c. – cause to graze

1535. *cãy*, n., neut. – jute bag, gunny

1536. *ca:ti*, n., neut. – chest (H. *cha:ti:*)

1537. *ca:dri*, n , neut. – mat (G. *chata:i*)

1538. *ca:ṭa:v*, v., c. – cause to cut, trim etc.

1539. *ca:ṭe:*, n., neut. - rib–bone

1540. *ca:ṭɨ*, v., nc. – trim, cut etc.

1541. *ca:v*, v., nc. - munch, chew (K. *capun* ▸4675)

1542. *ca:vaḷ*, n , neut. – rice (G. *ca:vaḷ* ▸4749)

1543. *ca:mḍu*, n , neut. – skin, leather (G. *ca:mḍũ* ▸4701)

1544. *ca:ṇa:*, n., neut. – dried cow-dung

1545. *ca:ṇa:surto:*, n., mas. – elderly person

1546. *ca:l*, v., nc. – walk (H. *calna* ▸4715)

1547. *ca:ḷe:R*, n., neut. - fourty (G. *cha:lis*)

1548. *ca:ḷo:*, n., neut. – shade (H. *chayela:* ▸5027)

1549. *ca:r*, n., neut. – four (S. *caturtha* ▸4606)

1550. *ca:ro:*, n., neut. – fodder, grains for birds or animals (H. *ca:ra:*)

1551. *ca:rrubo:gḍu*, n , neut. – goat which will be killed at the time of last rites

1552. *ca:yam*, n , neut. - dye (Ta. *ca:yam* DED 2021)

1553. *copli*, dv. – keep quiet (G. *cuppu* ▸4864)

1554. *coṭima:ṭi*, n., neut. – false earth

1555. *coṭa:y*, adj. – quickly

1556. *coṭṭo:*, n., mas. – thief (H. *coṭṭa:* ▸4922)

1557. *cogri*, n., fem. (*cogriye:*) – girl (G. *chokroi* ▸5070)

1558. *cogru*, n., mas. (*cogra:*) – boy, child (G. *chokro* ▸5070)

1559. *cola:v*, v., c. – cause to erase

1560. *coṭṭu*, n., neut. - boy's underwear

1561. *co:*, n., neut. – six (G. *chha*)

1562. *co:t*, n., neut. – pollution (*cotjamar*, H. *cu:t*)

1563. *co:ṭ*, n., neut. – number of times

1564. *co:ṭi*, n., neut. – false hair

1565. *co:ḍa:v*, v., c. – cause to untie

1566. *co:ḍɨ*, v., tr. - untie (H. *cho:ḍna:*)

1567. *co:lɨ*, v., nc. - erase, shave, peel etc. (H. *cho:lna:*)

1568. *co:lina:k*, v., nc. - chisel

1569. *co:r*, n , neut. – thief (H G. *cor* ▸4931)

1570. *co:rikar*, v., nc. – steal (G. *chorvũ*)

1571. *cuṭ*, v., intr. - untie (G. *cũṭvũ* ▸4857)

1572. *cuṭipayša:*, n., neut. – small coins

1573. *cuṭigi:dɨ*, n., neut. - small songs

1574. *cuṭa:*, n., neut. – change

1575. *cuṭo:*, n., neut. - a distance between the thumb and the next finger

1576. *cuḍɨva:*, n., neut. - edible

1577. *cuḍhi:*, n., neut. – bangles (H. *cuḍhi*)

1578. *cuḍha:maṇibhe:n*, n., neut. – an ant named after Lord God

1579. *cukka:yde:*, v., nc. – promise, give word to

1580. *cukke:*, n., neut. – false

1581. *cukko:lo:*, n., neut – boiled sweet dish from rice

1582. *cunno:*, n., neut. – lime (Ko. *cunno* ▸4889)

1583. *cunna:va:ḷi*, n., fem. – cobbler woman

1584. *cuṇa:v*, v., c. – cause to pick

1585. *cuṇɨ*, v., nc. – pick (H. *cunna:*)

1586. *cuṅgal*, n., neut. - mouth

1587. *curkli*, n., neut. – bird

1588. *curmo:*, n., neut. – dish

1589. *cullo:*, n , neut. – harth (G. *cula:*, °*lla:* ▸4879)

1590. *cu:ta:v*, v., c. - cause to glean

1591. *cu:tɨ*, v., nc. - glean (H. *chu:t* touch)

1592. *cu:ro:*, n., neut. – powder (G. *cu:ro* ▸4888)

1593. *che:l*, n., neut. - flame

1594. *chare:lu*, n , neut - common snipe

1595 *cho:s*, n., neut – corner

1596. *chō:cɨ*, n., neut. – top

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1597. *jigru*, n , neut. (*jigra:*) – small sticks

1598. *jivaṭ*, v., nc. – make to live

1599. *jiva:ḍɨ*, v., c. – cause to live

1600. *jiva:ḷi*, n., neut. - sensitive part of the body

1601. *jindo:*, n., neut. - swing

1602. *jinah*, n., neut. – wonder

1603. *jina:r*, n., neut. - bird

1604. *jina:var*, n., neut. - bird

1605. *jiṅga:*, n., neut. - prawn (G. H. *ciṅgṛa:* ▸4786)

1606. *jirã:jirã:*, n., neut., onom. - weeping noi e

1607. *ji:bɨ*, n., neut. – tongue (G. *ji:bh* ▸5228)

1608. *ji:bnilo:ḷiki*, n., neut. uvula

1609. *ji:v*, v., nc. - live (G. *ji:v* ▸5239)

1610. *ji:va:lamu*, n., neut., pl. – living beings

1611. *ji:ni*, n., neut. – sugar (H. *ci:ni:*)

1612. *ji:r*, v., nc. - digest (H. *ji:rṇa*)

1613. *je:ṭ*, n , mas. – husband's elder brother (G. *je:ṭh*)

1614. *je:ṅguḷ*, n., neut - edible root of the palmyra-plant

1615. *je:r*, n., neut. – poison (H. *jahar*)

1616. *japkɨ*, v., nc. - fear

1617. *japaṭa:v*, v., c. – cause to winnow

1618. *japaṭɨ*, v., nc. - winnow

1619. *japarva:ḷo:*, n., mas. – man belonging to the sub sect

1620. *jatra:*, n., neut. - festival

1621. *jattan/rattan*, n., neut. - care

16 2. *jaṭa:*, n , neut. - plaite

1623. *jaṭa:gu:ha:*, n., neut. – plaite etc (Pa. *jaṭa* ▸5086)

1624. *jaṭa:ṇi*, n., fsm. - husband's elder brother's wife (G. *jeṭha:ṇi:* ▸5287)

1625. *jaṭɨkɨ*, v., nc. - throw

1626. *jaḍe*, n., neut. – trunk

1627. *jaḍɨ*, n., neut. - root (M. *dhaḍ* ▸6712)

1628. *jagir*, n., neut. - bachelor

1629. *jagtda:v*, v., c. - strangle

1630. *java:b*, n., neut. - reply (H. *java:b*)

1631. *java:dt*, n., neut. - high

1632. *java:ḍt*, v , c. - cause to go, send (G. *javũ*)

1633. *javḷa:*, n., neut. - naval string

1634. *javḷa:nikaḍa:y*, n., neut. - a ceremony for the first born child

1635. *jami:n*, n., neut. - floor (H. *jami'n*)

1636. *jama:y*, n., mas. - son-in-law (G. *jama.i* ‣5198)

1637. *jambla:va:ḷo:*, n., mas. - man of Jambu sect

1638. *jañjra:v*, v., c. - cause to scatter, spread etc.

1639. *jañje:r*, v., nc. - scatter, spread

1640. *jañje:ri*, n., neut. - anklet

1641. *jañja:ḷi*, n., neut. - kite

1642. *jani*, n., fem. - woman (G. *jaṇi:* ‣5103)

1643. *jaṇa:*, n., mas. - man (G. *jaṇ*, M. *jano* ‣5098)

1644 *jaṇa:v*, v., c. - cause to give birth to

1645. *jaṇt*, v., nc. - give birth to (S. *ja:nyati* ‣5192)

1646. *jaṅgaḷ*, n., neut. - forest (H. *jaṅgal*)

1647. *jalla:l*, n., neut. - harm

1648. *ja:*, v., nc. - go

1649. *ja:p*, v., nc. - press, touch (B. *ca:pa:* ‣4674)

1650 *ja:pa:*, n., neut. - touching (H. *ca:pna:*)

1651. *ja:pide:*, v., nc. - close

1652 *ja:pṇi*, n., neut. - hiding

1653. *ja:bdu*, n., neut. - mouth, beaks (S. *jábRatė* ‣5125)

1654. *ja:t*, n., neut - caste (G. *ja:t* ‣5185)

1655. *ja:du*, n., neut. – necromancy (H. *ja:du gar*)

1656. *ja:ḍu*, n., neut. - thick

1657. *ja:kɨ*, v., nc. – bend (H. *jhuka:b*)

1658. *ja:kti*, n., neut. – waking (G. *ja:go* ▸5174)

1659. *ja:jɨ*, n., neut. – ship (H. *jaha:j*)

1660. *ja:vat*, n., neut. – much

1661. *ja:va:ḷu*, n., neut. - one who goes

1662. *ja:vnekaṭe*, n., neut. – casurina-tree

1663. *ja:n*, n., neut. – life (G. *ji:v* ▸5239)

1664. *ja:ḷ*, n., neut. – archin

1665. *joṭa:paṭi*, n., neut. – half truth

1666. *joḍa:v*, v., c. – cause to add (H. *jo:ḍva:na:*)

1667. *jo:ko:*, n., neut. - bunch (H. *jhumka:*)

1668. *jo:gi*, n., mas. - a saint (H. *jo:gi:*)

1669. *jo:gaṇ*, n., fem. – a woman saint (H. *jo:gin*)

1670. *jo:ga:*, n., neut. – swing from the garland

1671. *jo:ḍɨ*, v., nc. – add (H. *jo:ḍna:*)

1672. *jo:ḷi*, n., neut. – cladle (H. *jhula:*)

1673. *jo:ḷak*, n., neut. - leech

1674. *juka:v*, v., nc. – hang

1675. *jukkaḷḍo:*, n , neut. (*jukkaḷḍa:*) - wave

1676. *juva:r*, n., neut. – maize

1677. *jula:v*, v., nc. – hang (G. *jhul* ▸5409)

1678. *ju:ṭɨ*, n., neut. – lie (G. *juthanu*)

1679. *ju:ṇu*, adj. - old (G. *ju:nũ*)

1680. *ju:ṇḍɨ*, n., neut. – army (H. *jhuṇḍ*)

1681. *jha:ḍi*, n., neut. – forest (G. *jha:ḍ* ▸5362)

1682. *jha:ḍa:*, n., neut. – plant

1683. *jha:ḍa:v*, v., c. – make to sweep

1684. *jha:ḍu*, n., neut. (*jha:ḍa:*) – tree (G. *za:ḍ*)

1685. *jha:ḍɨ*, n., neut. - broomstick (H. *jha:ḍn*)

1686. *jha:ḍɨ*, v., nc. - sweep (G. *za:ḍvũ*)

1687. *jha:lu*, n., neut. – big

1688. *jha:lukar*, v., nc. – cause to become big

1689. *jho:ṭo:ḍo:*, n., mas. - name of a buffalo

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1690. *viṭa:da:ṇa:*, n., neut. - sweet rice

1691. *viṭa:ḷbayko:*, n., fem. – menstruating woman

1692. *vichi*, n., neut. – scorpion

1693. *vijili*, n., neut. - thunder (H. *bijli*)

1694. *visiliaṅgḷi*, n., neut. – fourth finger

1695. *visiri*, n., neut. – fan

1696. *vilahat*, n., neut. – a distance of nine inches

1697. *virdhi*, n., neut. (*virdhiye:*) – ring worm in the toe

1698. *virla:*, n., fem. – name of a goddess

1699. *viyeR*, n., neut. - twenty (G. M. *vi:s* ▸11616)

1700. *viye:* – term of address

1701. *vesanupindru*, n., neut. - trap

1702. *vesnam*, n., neut. – sorrow

1703. *verikoṅgulu*, n., neut. – red crane

1704. *veRɨḷi*, n., neut. – name of a Goddess

1705. *veygi*, adv. – quickly

1706. *ve:ca:v*, v., c. – cause to sell

1707. *ve:cɨ*, v., nc. – sell (H. *be:cna:*)

1708. *ve:ṇɨ*, n., neut. – blessing (G. *veṇ* voice, word)

1709. *ve:ṇḍino:*, n., mas. – name of a god

1710. *ve:ḷ*, n., neut. – danger (G *ve:ḥla:*)

1711. *ve:ṅaṇ*, n., neut. – brinjal (A. *bayṅgan*)

1712. *vatikuci*, n., neut. – matches

1713. *vaḍhava:*, n., neut. - red seeds of crab's eye

1714. *vaṭa:*, v., c. – cause to grind

1715. *vaḍava:y*, n., neut. – rope

1716. *vaḍa:v*, v., c. – cause to reap

1717. *vaḍɨ*, n., neut. – baniyan tree (G. *vaṛ* ▸11211)

1718. *vaka:maṇi*, n., neut. – garland made of bones (Ta. *vakka:* DED 4258)

1719. *vakko:*, n., neut. – suffering (Ta. *vakku* DED 4259)

1720. *vagambar*, n., fem. – name of a goddess

1721. *vacɨ*, n., neut. – spice (Ta. *vacampu* ▸4263.

1722. *vah*, n., neut. - nail

1723. *vaha:v*, v., nc. – buy things

1724. *vaha:ri*, n., neut. – addition of spice to the sauce

1725. *vaha:y*, n., neut. – things

1726. *vahtoro:*, n., neut. – barber's knife (G. *astarô*)

1727. *vaṇɨ*, v., nc. – plait (G. *u:na* ▸2406)

1728. *vaṇṇujha:ḍu*, n., neut. – baniyan tree

1729. *vañjo:r*, n., neut. - sterileness (M. *vãnjh*)

1730. *vallhu:ri/vallu:ri*, n., neut. dried meat

1731. *vaḷi*, n., neut. – a string in the rope

1732. *vaḷa:v*, v., nc. – close

1733. *varaR*, n., neut. – year, rain (G. *varas* ▸11392)

1734 *varšɨ*, v , nc. - rain (G. *varsa:dpadvo*)

1735. *vaRa:ḍɨ*, *v.*, c. - cause to cut

1736. *vaRva:ṅgal*, n., neut. – bat (Ta. *va:val* DED 4400)

1737. *vaygu*, dv. eloped

1738. *vayja:*, v , nc. - elope (G. *vaihjawũ* to pass away)

1739. *vayṇam*, n., neut. – way, reason (Ta. *vayaṇam* DED 4296)

1740 *vayri*, n., neut. – enemy (H. *bayri*)

1741. *vayra:gaṇ*, n , fem. – name of a goddess

1742. *va:*, n., neut. – smell, fragrance (G. *va:s* ▸11592)

1743. *va:tiya:rɨ*, n., mas. – teacher

1744. *va:te*, n., neut. - word (G. *va:t* news ▸11564)

1745. *va:teči:te*, n., neut. - conversation

1746. *va:ṭɨ*, n., neut. - share

1747. *va:ṭɨ*, v., nc. – grind, plait, pound

1748. *va:ṭa:pa:ḍɨ*, v., nc. - divide (G. *vã:ṭvũ* ▸11238)

1749. *va:ṭɨ*, v., nc – path (H. *va:ṭ*)

1750. *va:ḍiki*, n., neut. - fence (G. *vaṛ* ▸11480)

1751. *va:ḍam*, n., neut. - group

1752. *va:ḍo:*, n., neut. (*vu:ḍa:*) - a settlement

1753. *va:ḍɨ*, v , nc. – cut, reap (G. *wa:ḥḍawũ*)

1754. *va:g*, n., neut. - tiger (G. M. *va:gh* ▸12193)

1755. *va:gaḷ*, n., neut. – chewed pan in the mouth (G. *ôga:ḷ*)

1756. *va:gri*, n., mas. – Narikkorava man

1757. *va:grivel*, n., neut. – name of a tribe Narıkkoravas (G. *va:gri* bird catcher ▸11469)

1758. *va:gribo:li*, n., neut. – language of the Narık-koravas

1759. *va:ci*, n., neut. – emptiness (G *va:si*)
1760 *va:ca:*, n., neut. – chewing
1761. *va:ju*, n., neut. – war drum
1762 *va:jilu*/*va·dilu*, n., neut. – cloud (G *vadlã:*)
1763. *va:sigañji*, n., neut. - old rice
1764. *va:side:*, v., nc. – whistle like a parrot
1765. *va:sarva:liyo:*, n., mas. – name of a king
1766, *va:h*, n., neut. – wind (G. *va:s* ▸11590)
1767. *va·hva:h*, part. – welldone (G. *va:hva:h*)
1768. *va·ndaldi*, n., fem – she monkey
1769. *va:ndar*, n, mas. – he monkey (G *vã:dar* ▸11515)
1770. *vaṇi*, n, mas. – oil monger
1771. *vañji*, adj. - sterile (M. *vã:njh* ▸11275)
1772. *va:ñjiṇi*, n., fem. barron woman
1773. *va:ñjiyo:*, n., mas. – barren
1774. *va:li*, n., neut. – person (H. *va la:*)
1775. *va:ḷi*, n., neut. - bucket
1776 *va:ḷe*, n., neut. – sword fish (Ta. *va:ḷai* DED 4408)
1777. *va:rna:*, n., neut. – embracing
1778. *va:rna:le:*, v., nc. – embrace
1779. *va:R*, v., nc. – blow
1780. *va:Ro:*, n., neut. – bamboo (H *bã·s* ▸11175)
1781. *va:Rmiṭo:*, n., neut. – bamboo-shrub (*vã:s* ▸11178)
1782. *va:Rḷi*, n., neut matted hair of Shiva
1783. *va:Rḷi*, n., neut. – flute (H. *bã:s*)
1784. *va:Rre*, n., neut. – east (H *purab*)
1785. *va·yro*, n., neut. – eastern–wind (S. *va:u* ▸11544)
1786. *vhuya:*, n., neut. – marriage (G. M. *viva:h* ▸11920)

1787. *vhiya:ti*, n., neut. – married person (H. *bya:hi:* ▸11924)

1788. *vhe:kḷo:*, n., neut. (*vhe:kla:*) – canal

1789. *vhav*, n., fem. (*vhave:*) – daughter-in-law (G. *vahu* ▸11250)

1790. *vhava:ḍɨ*, v., nc – exile a person

1791. *vhayliva:ḷo:*, n., mas. – person of the fourth sect

1792. *vha:ṇe:*, n., neut. – morning (G. *vha:ṇũ*)

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1793. *sitiḍi*, n, neut. (*sitiḍiye:*) – sticks

1794. *sida:to:*, – like what

1795. *sidda:niki*, – for what

1796. *sikka:ḍɨ*, v., c. – cause to learn, teach (*śikṣya* ▸12433)

1797. *sikkɨ*, v., nc. – learn (S. *sikha* ▸12432)

1798: *siva:ḍɨ*, v., c. – cause to stitch (G. *sivvũ* ▸13444)

1798a. *simḍo:/simaḷḍo:*, n., neut. – phlegm (H. *sardhi:*)

1799. *sindru*, n., neut. – thick rope

1800. *sinsa:p*, n., neut. – musical instrument

1801. *sinsa:pma:r*, v, nc. – play the instrument

1802. *siñca:*, n., neut. – nut

1803. *siṅḍa:*, n., neut., pl. – horns (H. *si:ṅg*)

1804. *siṅḍu*, n., neut, sg. (*siṅḍa:*) – horn

1805. *silɨṅgar*, n., neut. – eleventh day ceremony

1806. *silḍɨ*, n., neut. – anger

1807. *silmbar*, n., neut. – Chidambaram

1808. *sira:van*, n., neut. – head

1809. *sira:ṇo:*, n., neut. – pillow

1810. *si:ḍṇo:*, n., neut. - equal

1811. *si:ca:na:k*, v , nc. - sprinkle

1812. *si:j*, n., neut. - figure

1813. *si:v*, v., nc. - stitch (G. *sivvũ* ▸13444)

1814. *si:Ru*, n , neut. – bottle (G. *si:sũ* ▸13445)

1815. *sevnipaḷi*, n., neut. – beans

1816. *se:ḍa:*, n , neut. – front portion of the cloths

1817. *seveṇṇima:ṭi*, n., neut. – saltish clay

1818. *se:ndi*, n., neut. – toddy

1819. *se:ḍe:*, n., neut. – side

1820. *se:ra:*, n., neut. – an ornament worn on the head at the time of marriage

1821. *sapi:l*, adj. – smooth

1822. *saptiṭho:kɪ*, v., nc. – beat flatly

1823. *sabaḍɪ*, v., nc. - taste

1824. *sabar/habar*, n., neut. – blessings

1825. *satu:ndari*, n., neut. – musk rat

1826. *saṭṭi*, n., neut. - a cermony to remove the pollution of child birth

1827. *sakti*, n., neut. – power

1828. *saku:rva:ḷo:*, n., mas. - man belonging to the sub-sect

1829. *savḍa:*, n., neut. – broadness (G. *cauda* ▸4605 M. *cauda:*)

1830. *savrinu*, n., neut. – convenience

1831. *sasundri*, n., neut. – a kind of creeper

1832. *sahad*, v., nc. – tread

1833. *sambḍiyẽ*, n , mas. – fisherman (Ta. *cempaṭavan*)

1834. *samṭi*, n., neut. - hammer

1835. *samṭu*, n., neut. – hard shell

1836. *sanna:va:yro:*, n., mas. - god of wind

1837. *sala:kkambi*, n., neut. - an iron rod used for loading the gun

1838 *saltkt*, n., neut. – line, row

1839. *sari*, n., neut. - knife

1840. *sariyat*, n., neut. – ability, cunningness

1841. *sardhi*, n., neut. – cold

1842. *sarno:*, n., neut. – jersey

1843. *sarhoṇḍo:*, n., neut. - throat

1844. *sa:pti*, adv. – of a measure

1845. *sa:barphu:l*, n., neut. – white flower

1846. *sa:tar*, n., neut. – a pit for slaughtering the goat or bull

1847. *sa:tti*, n., neut. - chest (H. *cha:ti:*)

1848. *sa:ṭt*, v., nc. – lick (G. *caṭṭ*, ⁍4573)

1849. *sa:vi*, n., neut. – key (H. *ca:bhi*, *ca:ṭvũ*)

1850. *sa:va:*, n., neut. – leprosy

1851. *sa:nsu:rvi:ra:*, n., mas. - sun

1852. *sa:ṇu*, adj. – old, elderly

1853. *sobbiyeR*, n., neut. – bride price

1854. *sogam*, n., neut. – goodness (S. *sukha*)

1855. *so:bḍiye:*, dv. - drenched

1856. *so:ṭa:nidhey*, n., neut., pl. - ancient deities

1857. *so:ge:*, n., neut. - anaemia, luco phlegmatica

1858. *suṭo:*, n., neut. – cigar (G. *chirut*)

1859. *suko:to:r*, n., mas. – name of a god

1860. *sušṇu*, n., neut. – male genital organ (H. *śiśan*)

1861. *sumbḷi*, n., neut. – load–pad used on the head to carry loads

1862. *su·*, dv. - flow (H. *cu:na:* ▸4948)

1863. *su:ro:*, n., neut. - powder

1864. *sle:ṭɨ*, n., neut. - slate

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1865. *zapru*, n., neut. – temple

1866. *za:m*, n., neut. – guava, rose apple (G. *ja:mbal*)

1867. *za:ṅgɨ*, n., neut. – thigh (G. *ja:ng*)

1868. *zã:y*, n., neut. – white circle of cloud around the sun

1869. *zo:da:v*, v., c. - cause to cohabit

1870. *zo:dɨ*, v., nc. – cohabit (H. *codnā*, G. *codvũ* ▸4929)

1871. *zurko:*, n., neut. - giddiness

1872. *zũy*, n., neut. - lice (G. *ju*)

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1873. *šika:ri*, n., mas. – hunter (G. *shika:r*)

1874. *šiṅgam*, n., neut. – the side of the coin on which the lion is marked

1875. *ši:ca:na:k*, v., nc. – sprinkle (S. *siñcáti* ▸13394)

1876. *še:*, adv., - why (G. *sha:ma:te*)

1877. *še:de:/še:je:*, n., neut. – garland

1878. *še:ḷɨ*, n., fem. – name of a goddess

1879. *še:ḷiya·*, n., neut. – devotees of goddess *še:ḷɨ*

1880. *šatiyam*, n., neut. - oath

1881. *šaḍɨba:jɨ*, n., neut. – north

1882. *šakti*, n , neut. - power, energy

1883. *šamkal*, n., neut. – fearful

1884. *šandarmõ:*,/ *candarmõ:*, n., neut. - sun, moon

1885. *šañci*, n., neut. – bag

1886. *šaṅgɨ*, n., neut. - conch, sea-shell

1887. *šarko:*, n., neut. – edge

1888. *ša:ni*, adj – which

1889. *ša:nu*, adj. - which

1890. *ša:ṇu/ca:ṇu*, adj. - big

1891. *šondam*, n., neut – own, relation

1892. *šoreka:*, n., neut. - begger's gourd (Ta. *curai* DED)

1893. *šutam*, n., – cleanliness

1894. *šukar*, n., neut. – venus star

1895. *šukara:ṇi*, n., neut. - stars

1896. *šukara:ṇi*, n., neut. – stars

1897. *šuṇḍaka:*, n., neut. – Turkey-berry (Ta. *cuṇṭai* DED 2194)

1897. *šurɨṭe*, n., neut. - a snake

1898. *šu:*, adj:, – what (G. *shũ*)

/*h*/

1899. *hiṭɨ*, n., neut. – a dish prepared from ragi

1900. *hiṭṇiba:ji*, n., neut. - Indian-acalypha

1901. *hinduko:r*, v., nc. - swing (H. *hindol* ▸14094)

1902. *hiṅgɨ*, n., neut. – asefoetida (H. *hĩ:g/hi:ṅg*)

1903. *hiṅgḷa:*, n., mas. – god of fire

1904. *hilo:ɟi*, n., neut. - dove

1905. *hĩ:*, adv. - here (G. *ahĩ:*)

1906. *he:ṭ*, adv. – below (G. *heṭhilu* beneath)

1907. *he:ṭḷi*, adv. – down (G. *heṭhi*)

1908. *he:ciki*, n., neut. – hiccup (H. *hicki:*)

1909. *he:ckaṇi*, n., neut. - see *he:ciki*

1910. *he:lalla:he:lalla:*, onom. – sound produced at the time of lifting things

1911. *hapaṭa:v*, v., nc. - beat

1912. *hapḍa:v*, v., c. - cause to catch

1913. *hapḍɪ*, v., nc. - catch

1914. *hapṇi*, n., neut. - dream (S. *supna* ▸13481)

1915. *hatɪ*, n., neut. – health

1916. *hato:ḍo:*, n., neut. – chissel (G. *hathoṛo* ▸14028)

1917. *hatti*, n., neut. – elephant (M. *hatti* ▸14039)

1918. *hatte:ḷi*, n., neut. – palm (G. *hathe:ḷi*)

1919. *hatra:*, n., neut. – seventeen (G. *sattar*)

1920. *hado:*, n., neut. (*hada:*) – a jackal

1921. *haṭ*, adv. - near

1922. *haṭɪ*, v., nc. – move

1923. *haḍɪ*, n., nc. - half (G. *sa:ṛa* ▸13369)

1924. *haḍɪ*. v., nc. - to get rot (G. *saḍawũ*)

1925. *haḍɪkyu*, n., neut. – (*haḍikya:*) – bone (H. *haḍḍi* ▸13952)

1926. *haḍɪca:r*, n., neut. - four and half (G. *saḍa:ca:r*)

1927. *hakaḷa:v*, v., c. – cause to chase or drive

1928. *haka:ḷɪ*, v., nc. – chase, drive (H. *hagna:*)

1929. *haktu*, n., neut. - prosperity

1930. *haga:y*, n., neut. – engagement (G: *saga:i*)

1931. *haga:yva:ḷi*, n., fem. – bride

1932. *haga:yva:ḷo:*, n., mas. – bride-groom

1933. *haga:yna:k*, v., nc. – engage

1934. *hagɨ*, n., neut. – relation

1935. *hagɨ va:ḍɨ*, n., neut., pl. – relatives

1936. *hagɨ va:ḍɨkar*, v., nc. – marry

1937. *ha ja:r*, neut. – thousand (G. *ha ja:r*)

1938 *ha jɨka:ko:li*, n., neut. – play ball

1939. *ha jɨgo:*, adv. – here

1940. *hava:*, n., neut. – fine

1941. *hava:*, n., neut. – one and a half (G. *sava* 1¼)

1942. *hava:ḷi*, n., neut. – sweet meat (G. *sũḥwa:ḷi* a kind of dry cake)

1943. *haza:m*, n., mas. – barber (G. *ha ja:m*)

1944. *haza:mḍi*, n., fem. – barber-woman (G. *ha ja:m*)

1945. *hame:*, pro., pl. – we

1946. *hama:ḷɨ*, v., nc. – bear

1947. *hambaḷḷu jha:ḍu*, n., neut. – silk-cotten tree

1948. *hambḷi*, n., neut. – eagle

1949. *hamta:nɨ*, part. – along with (G. *sa:the*)

1950. *ham ja:v*, v., c. – cause to hear (G. *sama ja:v*)

1951. *ham jɨ*, v., nc. – hear (G. *samaj*)

1952. *hamndi*, n., mas. – male members of bride's of bride-groom's family (G. *samdhi*)

1953. *hamndaṇ*, n., fem. – female members of bride's or bridegroom's family (G. *samdhi*)

1954. *hanɨga:r*, v., nc. – prepare

1955. *haṇɨki*, n , neut. – small pot (M. *haṇḍi: maḍki:*)

1956. *haṇɨku*, n., neut. – big pot (S. *ha:ṇḍa* ›14050)

1957. *handa:ko:*, n., neut. – knot (G. *ga:ṅth*)

1958. *handiyo:*, n., neut. - southern wind

1959. *haṅka:r*, n., neut. – pride

1960. *haṅkhaḷi*, n., neut. - chain (G. *saṅkal*)

1961. *haṅgɨ*, v., nc., v. – move the bowel

1962. *haṅne*, n., neut. – company

1963. *haṅṇi*, n., neut. – anus

1964. *hala:v*, v., nc. – blow (S. *hal* ▸14000)

1965. *hala:m*, n., neut. – salute (G. *sala:m*)

1966. *hala:mkar*, v., nc. - salute

1967. *halɨva:*, n., neut. – a sweet dish

1968. *haldar*, n., neut. - turmeric, yellow (G. *haḷdar* ▸13992)

1969. *haldarribiddi*, n., neut. – sparrow

1970. *halmu:k*, n., neut. – sky

1971. *halla:*, n., mas. - name of a god

1972. *halla:padɨšɨ*, v., nc. - worship

1973. *halla:rko:r*, n., neut. – sweeper

1974. *haḷuku*, n., neut. – light (G. *salga:vvũ*)

1975. *haḷɨve*, adj. – slowly

1976. *harido:ṇḍi*, n., neut. - calf's grass

1977. *harikinughe:r*, n., neut. – tent made out off elephant grass

1978. *hariyu*, n., neut. - green (H. *hariya:*, G. *haryũ* ▸13981 ▸13985)

1979. *haram*, n., neut. – shyness

1980. *haraṇ/harṇ*, n., neut. - deer

1981. *haro:s*, adv. - always (G. *hameshā:*)

1982. *harpoñji*, n., neut. – noose

1983. *haraṇ*, n., neut. – deer (G. *haran*)

1984. *haraṇei:taḷ*, n., neut. – spotted deer

1985. *harkɨ*, v., nc. – give way (H. *harkat* movement)

1986. *harka:r*, n., neut. - government (G. *sarka:r*)

1987. *hayar*, n., neut. – town (G. *shaher*)

1988. *hayarva:ḍu:*, n., neut. – town people

1989. *hayḍe:*, n., neut. – hunting

1990. *hayḍo:*, n., neut. – concealing (G. *sãta:ḍvũ*)

1991. *hãy*, adv. - here (G *ahĩ*)

1992. *ha:p*, n., neut. – snake (H. G. M. *sa:p* ▸13271)

1993. *ha:pniañgḷi*, n., neut. – third finger

1994. *ha:t*, n., neut. – hand (G. *ha:t* ▸14024)

1995. *ha:t*, n., neut. – seven (H. M. G. *sa:t* ▸13139)

1996. *ha:tpaḍɨe*, n., neut. – stomach

1997. *ha:da:*, n., neut. – plain (H. *sa:dha:*)

1998. *ha:do:dira:v*, n., neut. – sea, bay of Bengal

1999. *ha:ṭɨ*, n., neut. - sandy, weekly market (G. H. *ha:t*

2000. *ha:ḍi*, n., neut. - Jersey, saree (H. G. *sa:ṛi:* ▸12381)

2001. *ha:cɨ/ha:ci:t*, n., neut. - truth (G. *sa:chum*)

2002. *ha:jɨ*, n., neut. - desire

2003. *ha:je*, part. - for (G. *ma:te:* ?)

2004. *ha:ja:*, n., mas. - name of a king

2005. *ha:ja:nɨdhey*, n., neut. – idols made by the king Haja

2006. *ha:v*, v., nc. - catch (G. *saḥwũ*)

2007. *ha:võ:*, n., neut. - millet

2008. *ha:me:*, adv. - opposite (G. *sa:me:*)

2009. *ha:mṇe:*, adv. - opoosite, in front of (G. *sa:me:*)

2010. *ha:ñje:*, n., neut. - evening (G. *sā:j* ▸12918)

2011. *ha:ṅḍa:nɪ jha:ḍu*, n., neut. - rain-bow tree

2012. *ha:ḷ*, n., neut. - paddy (H. *ca:val*)

2013. *ha:ḷi*, n., fem. (*ha:ḷiye:*) - sister-in-law (G. *sa:lī*)

2014. *ha:ḷo:*, n., mas. (*ha:ḷa:*) - brother-in-law (G. *sa:lo*)

2015. *ha:ḷɪvi*, n., mas. - weaver (H. *jula:ha:*)

2016. *ha:ra:*, adv. - all (M. *sa:ra:*)

2017. *ha:Rɪ*, v., ns. - laugh (G. *hasvũ* ▸14021)

2018. *hɐ:Rɪ*, n., neut. laughing (G. *hās* „)

2019. *hota:v*, v., c. - cause to collect

2020. *honna:riya:*, n., mas. - goldsmith (G. *sonī*)

2021. *honnɪ*, n., neut. - gold (G. *sonu:* ▸13519)

2022. *ho.*, dv. - yes, an expression of acceptance (G. *hɐ:*, *ho:y*)

2023. *ho:p*, n., neut. - cumin seed (H. *sãwpḥ*)

2824. *ho:pe:*, n., neut. - silence (H. *cup*)

2025. *ho'pe:rhe:*, v., nc. - be silent (H. *cupraho:*)

2026. *ho:bar*, n., neut. - hundred (G. *so:* ▸12278)

2027. *ho:tɪ*, v., nc. - collect (H. *sace:t ho:na:*)

2028. *ho:ṭɪ*, n., neut. - lip (G. *hoṭh* ▸2563)

2029. *ho:ḍɪdan*, n., neut. - six hours

2030. *ho:ḍɪsa:*, n., neut. - tamarind tree's bark

2031. *ho:kɪ*, n., fem. (*ho:ke:*) - co-wife (H. *sawta*)

2032. *ho:jɪ*, v., nc. - bulge (H. *su:jana*)

2033. *ho:mi*, n., neut. - agreement (H. *aumka:r*)

2034. *ho:mipaḍɪ*, v., neut. - agree (H. *cumka:rna:*)

2035. *ho:ṇu*, dv. - want (H. *ho:na*)

2036. *ho:ḷa:*, n., neut. - sivteen (G. *sol*)

2037. *ho:ḷa:v*, v., c. - cause to comb

2038. *ho:ḷɨ*, v., nc. - comb (G. *o:ḥḷawũ*)

2039. *ho:ri*, n., neut. - scolding (H. *so:r* a loud cry)

2040. *ho:ride:*, v., nc. - scold

2041. *hupa:ri*, n., neut. - arica-nut (H. *supa:ri:*)

2042. *hupuḍu*, n., neut. - winnowing pan (H. *supe:li:*)

2043. *huttireṭi*, n., neut. - hemp

2044. *hutte:a*, n., neut. - cotton

2045. *hudu/hudo:*, n., neut. - real, truth

2046. *hudukar*, v., nc. - correct

2047. *huḍa:v*, v., c. - cause to sleep

2048. *hukam*, n., neut. - acceptance

2049. *huka:v*. v., nc. - dry (G. *sukhovũ* ▸12548)

2050. *huka:ḍɨ*, v., c. - cause to dry

2051. *huva:ḍɨ*, v:, c. - cause to sleep

2052. *suši*, n., neut. - joy (G. *khusha:li:*)

2053. *huma'r*, n., neut. - target

2054. *hunɨ*, n., neut. - three and a half

2055. *huño:*, n., neut. - needle (G. *so:yo:* a large needle ▸13551)

2056. *huṅga:ḍɨ*, v , c. - cause to smell

2057. *huṅgɨ*, v., nc. - smell (G. *sunghvũ*)

2058. *huḷḍa:v*, v., c. - cause to peel

2059. *huḷḍɨ*, v., nc. - peel

2060. *hũy*, n., neut. - needle (G. *soi* ▸13551)

2061. *hu:*, v , nc. - sleep (H. *sula:na:*, S. *supti* ▸13480)

2062. *hu:ṭɨ*, n., neut. - dried ginger root (H. *sõ:ṭh*)

2063. *hu:ḷa:*, n., neut. - liver fried for offering to god

2064. *hɨrɨkṇi*, n., neut. - pale-red in colour

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2065. *miṭu*, adj. - sweet (G. *miṭha:i*)

2066. *miskibilla:ḍi*, n., neut. musk-cat

2067. *mislo:*, n., neut. - bag

2068. *mizva:n*, n., neut. - feast (G. *mahema:n*)

2069. *minɨt*, n., neut. - effort

2070. *mĩji*, n., neut. - ring

2071. *mila:v*, n., neut. - mingling (H. *mila:na*)

2072. *mirigi*, n., neut. - a disease

2073. *mi:ḷ*, n., neut. - salt

2074. *mi:sin*, n., neut. - black powder for teeth

3075. *mela:v/me:la:v*, v., c. - cause to leave

2076. *me:*, pro. - I (G. *mẽ:*)

2077. *me:dhiya:*, n., mas. - name of a king

2078. *me:va:ḍo:*, n., mas. - devotee

2079. *me:vo:*, n., neut. - edible

2080. *me:vu*, n., neut. - people of the third-sect

2081. *me:ṇḍu:k*, n., neut. - frog (M. *mẽḍu:k* ▸9746)

2082. *me:ũḍu:knema:tsɨlɨ*, n., neut. - tadpole

2083. *me:ṇḍɨ*, n., neut. - bund

2084. *me:l*, v., nc. - leave (G. *mẽlvũ* ▸10333)

2085. *me:l*, n., neut. - dust, dirtiness (G. *mel* ▸9899)

2086. *me:ḷe:*, n., neut. - line

2087. *me:ḷe:ja:*, v., nc, - go in a line

2088. *me:ṇḍho:*, n., mas. - he-sheep (G. *meḍho:*, S. *me:ṇḍha*

2089. *me:ṅno:pa:lo:*, n., neut. - henna

2090. *me:ṅṇi*, n., neut. - sheep's dung

2091. *me:riyo:*, n., neut. - north

2092. *mato:*, n., neut. - fatness

2093. *matu*, adj. - fat

2094. *maṭ*, v., nc. - wipe (H. *maṭakana:* to tuinkle ▸9722)

2095. *maṭa:v*, v., c. - cause to wipe

2096. *maṭko:*, n., neut. - big earthern-vessal

2097. *makkhi*, n., neut. - fly (H. *makkki:* ▸9696)

2098. *magiri*, n., neut. - small net

2099. *maggar*, n., neut. - crocodile (H. G. *magar* ▸9692)

2100. *maciliya:r*, n., mas. - fisherman (S. *matsyaha:ra* ▸9762)

2101. *maciliya:rci*, n., fem. - fisherwoman

2102. *macalma:ri*, n., neut. - king-fisher, a bird

2103. *macar*, n., neut. - mosquito

2104. *maca:ḷ*, v., nc. - keep

2105. *ma ja:*, n , neut. - taste

2106. *maske:rikar*, v., nc. - joke at (G. *mashkari*)

2107. *muško:*, n., neut. - butter (H. *mahi:*, S. *mathità*)

2108. *mahaḷɨ*, v., nc. - pound

2109. *mandɨ*, n., neut. - cow pen (Ta. *mantai* DED 3847)

2110. *maṇe*, n., neut. - a kind of wooden stool (Ta. *maṇai* DED 3826)

2111. *manḍa:v:*, v., nc. - add, paste

2112. *maṇṇuḷiba:m*, n., neut. - a kind of snake

2113. *mañgal*, n., neut. – holiness (H. *mañgl* happy event ‣9706)

2114. *mañga:v*, v., c. – cause to ask (H. *ma:ñgna:*)

2115. *mañga:ḷo:*, n., neut. - stone

2116. *maleva:ri/ko:kasta:n*, n., neut. - name of a place

2117. *maḷo:*, n., neut. – godown, barn etc.

2118. *maḷɨ*. v., nc. – join, avail, mingle

2119. *maḷci*, n., neut. – non-vegetarian foods

2120. *mar*, v., intr. – die, kill

2121. *mari*, n., neut. - pepper (G. *mari*)

2122. *maradɨ*, n., mas. - man (S. *marta* ‣9887)

2123. *mara:v*, v., c. – cause to beat or kill

2124. *mara:si*, n., neut. - a kind of trap

2125. *marko:*, n., neut. (*marka:*) - cup, tin

2126. *marce*, n., neut. - chilli, capsicumpod (G. *marci* ‣9875)

2127. *marṇdi:*, n., neut. – death (M. *marṇa:* ‣9869)

2128. *maRa:lo:*, n., neut. – coriander seed, coriandrum sativum

2129. *mayirmaṇḍa:ḷ*, n., neut - abode of gods and goddesses (*maṇḍal* ‣9742)

2130. *mayṭu*, n., neut. – net

2131. *mayla:p*, adv. – dull

2132. *ma:*, n., fem. – mother

2133. *ma:cɨlu/ma:tsɨlu*, n., neut. (*ma:cɨla:*) - fish (G. *ma:chli* ‣9758)

2134. *ma:thu*, n., neut. (*ma:tha:*) – head (G. *ma:ṭhu:*, ‣9926)

2135. *ma:ṭi*, n., neut. - sand

2136. *ma:ḍaši*, n., fem. – woman

2137. *ma:ḍaRo:*, n., mas. (*ma:ḍaRa:*) - man (S. *ma:nuṣa* ‣10049)

2138. *ma:kḍo:*, n., neut. (*ma:kḍa:*) – spider (G. *ma:kaṛ* ‣9883)

2139. *ma:vga:v*, n., neut. - all pervading

2140. *ma:sinemhayno:*, n., neut. – name of a Tamil month

2141. *ma:ši*, n., fem. - mother's sister

2142. *ma:mo:*, n., mas. (*ma:ma:*) - uncle (G. *ma:mo* ‣10055)

2143. *ma:nna:*, n., neut. – reality

2144. *ma:ṅgɨ*, v., nc., – ask (H. *maṅga:na:*)

2145. *ma:ṅbhar*, v., nc. - adorn

2146. *ma:ṅbharimel*, v., nc. – request

2147. *ma:ṅgɨṇi*, n., neut. – asking, betrothal (H. *maṅgṇi*, G. *ma:gṛi* ‣10073)

2148. *ma:lũ/ma:lum*, dv. – knew

2149. *ma:r*, v., tr. – beat, kill (G. *marvũ* ‣9871)

2150. *ma:rag*, n., neut. – road (S. *ma:rga* ‣10671)

2151. *ma:R*, n., neut. – meat (G. *mã:s* ‣9982)

2152. *ma:yama:tra:*, n , neut. - relatives

2153. *mopa:t*, n., neut. - a measure from foot to head

2154. *mokal*, v., nc. – send (G. *mokalvũ*)

2155. *mogri*, n., neut. - hammer

2156, *mohma:y*, n., fem. – name of a goddess

2157. *monde*, n., neut. – a small pot (Ta. *montai* DED 4068)

2158. *moḷtaṇi*, n., neut. - soup

2159. *mortaṅḍu*, adj. - lean

2160. *mordhan*, n., neut. - stick which is used to tie on the top of the tent

2161. *mo:pat*, n., neut. – a measure upto fore–head

2162. *mo:tar*, n., neut. – first thing

2163. *mo:ṭiphalam*, n., neut. - two and a half annas

2164. *mo:ṭidhey*, n., fem. - small pox

2165. *mo:ṭiri:ṭi*, n., neut. - brick

2166. *mo:ṭu*, adj. - big (G. *moṭũ*)

2167. *mo:ḍva:nt jha:ḍu*, n., neut. - olive tree

2168. *mo:go:*, n., neut. (*mo:ga:*) earthern pot

2169. *mo:ju*, n., neut. - foot wear (H. G. M. *mo:ci:* ▸10349)

2170. *mo:mna:puṭla:*, n., neut., pl. - first created conples

2171. *mo:l*, n., neut. - price (H.*mo:l*)

2172. *mo:ḷyu*, n., neut. – idol made of cloth like a triangle (G. *mo:ḷiyũ*)

2173. *mo:r*, n., neut. – meat

2174. *mo:ra:*, n., neut. – peacock (G. *mor*)

2175. *mutu*, n., neut. - pearl (Ta. *muttu*)

2176. *muter*, n., neut. – urine (G. *mu:tar* ▸10234)

2177. *muṭi*, n., neut. (Ta. *muṭṭi*) – knee

2178. *muḍikyu*, n., neut. – head

2179. *muḍu*, n., neut. - end (*muṭivu*)

2180. *muko:dira:v*, n., neut. - Arabian Sea

2181. *mukku*, n., neut. – dumb people (G. *mũ:gũ* ▸10231)

2182. *muce:*, n., neut. – moustache

2183. *muška:ṇi*, n., neut. – twinkling of the eye (M. *micakṇē* ▸10118)

2184. *mundri*, n., neut. – noose

2185. *muṅge:s*, n., neut. – mongoose (M. *mũgũs* ▸9702)

2186. *muriki*, n., neut. - ear–ring

2187. *murɨgi*, n., fem (*murigiye:*) – hen

2188 *murɨgo:*, n., mas. (*murɨga:*) – cock (G. *margho*)

2189. *murdu*, n., neut. – corpse

2190. *muyṅa·nɨpaḷi*, n., neut. – drum stick, a kind of vegetable

2191. *mu:ca:v*, v., c. – cause to close

2192. *mu:cɨ*, v., nc, – close (H. *mu:cna:*)

2193. *mu:ṇḍina:k*, v, nc. – shave (G. *mũ:ḍo* ▸10191)

2194. *mu:liya:ne gaḍḍe*, n, neut. – root of raddish

2195. *mu;Reḷ*, n., neut. – pestle (G. *musḷũ*, M. *mu:sal* ▸10223)

2196. *myayno:*, n., neut. (*mhayna:*) – month (G· *mahino*)

2197. *mhayl*, n., neut. – building (G. *mɔka:r*, H. *maka:l*)

2198. *mha:ḷɨ*, n., neut. – bee-hive

2199. *mha:y*, adj. – in (G. *ma:hy*)

2200. *mho:ḍu*, n, neut. (*mho:ḍa:*) – mouth (G. *môḥḍiyũ* ▸10158)

2201. *mho·kaḷḷo:pɔ:ni*, n., neut. – rain water

2202. *mho:ko:*, n., neut. – crow pheasant

2203. *mrɨgɨ*, n., neut. – an animal like goat (S. *mṛga* ▸10264)

/*n*/

2204 *nitarkato:*, adv. – if not

2205. *nitre*, adj. – like, similar

2206 *nitra:v*, v., nc. - drain

2207. *nikḍo:/likḍo:*, n., neut. (*níkḍa:*) – cumb

2208: *nikḷa:v*, v., c. – cause to start

2209. *nikḷɨ*, v., nc. – start

2210. *niva:la:*, n., neut. – morsel

2211. *nindar*, n., neut. – sleep (Gy. eur. *nendir* ▸7200)

2212. *nila:karva:ru*, n., neut. – cattle

2213. *nirmo:ḷi*, n., neut. – clearing nut, strychnus potatorum

2214. *ni:mḍa:nɨpaṇḍu*, n., neut. neem seed

2215. *ni:lam*, n., neut. – blue (G. *ni:lũ* ▸7563)

2216. *ne:kiva:ḷo:*, n., mas. – wicked person

2217. *ne:ṇɨ*, n., neut. – eye (G. *neṇ*)

2218. *ne:ram*, n., neut. – time (Ta. *ne:ram* DED 3128)

2219. *natukucu*, n., neut. – a kind of bird

2220. *nate*, n., neut. (Ta. *nattay*) – snail (DED 2965)

2221. *natru*, n., neut. – relation

2222. *naddi*, n., neut. – river (S. *nadi:* ▸6943)

2223. *nadra:v*, v., nc. – apper, be visible

2224. *naka:v*, v., c. – cause to put

2225. *nakkhi*, n., neut. – hoof (G. *nakh* ▸6914)

2226. *nakkhes*, n., neut. – mark on a bamboo stick

2227. *nakkhe:r*, n., neut. – nail (H. *rudh*, G. *nak*, *nakhor* ▸6914)

2228. *nakṭo:*, n., neut. – a kind of bird living in water

2229. *nav/navu*, adj. – new (G. *nãv* ▸6983)

2230. *nave:*, dv. – not

2231. *navo:maṭko:*, n., neut. – a new pot

2232. *navrańgi*, n., fem. – a girl

2233. *navmo:ḷgu:gaḷ*, n., neut., pl. - for puja

2234. *nasi:bɨ*, n., neut. - own

2235. *nambaḍɨ*, n., neut. - black crane

2236. *nandi*, n., mas. - bull (S. *nandin* ▸6953)

2237. *nandanba:g*, n., neut. - flower garden (S. *nandana* ▸7058)

2238. *naṅgri*, n., neut. - town (S. *nagara* ▸6924)

2239. *nalle:r*, n , neut. - square stalked vine

2240. *naRa:ḍɨ*, v., c. - chase

2241. *nã v*, n., neut. - nine (G. *nav* ▸6784)

2242. *na:*, part. - negation (G. *na*, H. *nã:* ▸6907)

2243. *na:tinava:si*, n., neut., pl. - grand children and great children

2244. *na:tiṇi*, n., fem. (*na:tiṇiye:*) - grand-daughter (H. *na:tiṇi*)

2245. *na:tiyo:*, n., mas. (*no:tiya:*) - grand-son

2246. *na:ḍi*, n., neut. - little crane

2247. *na:ḍo:bha:maṇ*, n., mas

2248. *naḍu*, n., neut. - knot

2249. *na:k*, n., neut. - nose (H. *na:ka:* ▸7037)

2250. *na;ka:*, n., neut. - eye of the needle

2251. *na:ko:ḷi*, n., neut. - nostril

2252. *na:gar*, n., neut. - plough

2253. *na:gḍa:/la:gḍa:*, n., neut., pl. - wood far fuel (G. *la:kuṛ* ▸11000)

2254. *na:ca:v*, v., c. - cause to dance

2255. *na:sɨ*, v., nc. - dance (G. *na:cvũ* ▸7046)

2256. *na:v*, n., neut. - justice

2257. *na:s*, n., neut. - snuff

2258. *na:m*, n, neut. - name (G. *na:m* ▸7067)

2259. *na:nder*, n., neut. - lantern

2260. *na:ni*, n., fem. (*na:niye:*) - grand-mother (H. *nani:* ▸7059)

2261. *na:niphalam*, n., neut. - one and a quarter anna

2262. *na:no:*, n., mas (*na:na:*) - grand-father (H. *na:na:* ▸7059)

1263. *na:ri*, n., neut. - tiffin

1264. *narɨ*, n., neut. - fibre (H. *na:r* ▸7047)

2265. *na:raḷ*, n, neut. - coconut (G. *na:riyaḷ* ▸7075)

2266. *na:raḷḷɨte:l*, n, neut. - coconut oil

2267. *na:R*, v., nc. - run (G. *na:ḥsawũ*)

2268. *na:yiyo:*, n., mas. - leader

2269. *nokko:*, dv. - do not want (Pa. *no:* ▸7607)

2270. *nocaḍɨ*, v., nc. - drain, squeezc

2271. *nocaḍa:v*, v., c. - cause to drain or squeeze

2272. *novko:ḍɨ*, n., fem. - name of a goddess

2273. *no:ḍɨ*, v., nc. - see, look (Kan. *no:ḍu* DED 3144)

2274. *nucɨ/lucɨ*, v., nc. - wipe (G. *luchvũ*)

2275. *nuca:v/luca:v*, v., c. - cause to wipe

2276. *numal/ruma:l*, n., neut. - turban (H. *ruma:li*)

2277. *nuṅgɨ*, n., neut. - palmyra-kernal (Ta. *nuṅku* DED 3065)

2278. *nhava:ḍɨ*, v., c. - cause to bathe

2279. *nha:v*, v., nc. - bathe (G. *naḥvũ*)

2280. *nha:tidho:ti*, adj. bathing (G. *na:ḥti/dho:ti*)

2281. *nha:nu*, adj. - little (G. *nanũ/na:ḥnu*)

2282. *nha:numakkhi*, n., neut. - little fly

2283. *nha:ni*, n., neut. - puberty (G. *na:ḥn* the mensus)

2284. *nho:ri*, n., mas. - fox (Ta. *nari* DED 2981)

2285. *nho:rikhã:v*, n., neut., pl. - people who eat the flesh of fox

2286. *nho:raṇ*, n., fem. - vixen

/l/

2287. *likkɨ*, v., nc. - write (S. *likh* ▸11046)

2288. *likhɨḍo:*, n., neut. (*likkɨḍa:*) - a kind of comb

2289. *likhe:*, n., neut. - a nit (K. *likho*, S. *likka* ▸11045)

2290. *likkyu*, n., neut. - script

2291. *liga:v*, v., nc. - squeeze out (G. *nichovvũ*)

2792. *li:p*, v., nc. - smear (Pa. *le:pna*, S. *liptá* ▸11059)

2293. *li:paṇca:paṇ*, n., neut. - smearing etc.

2294. *li:ṭa:*, n., neut. - drawing

2295. *li:mbu*, n., neut. - lemon (G. *limbu*)

2296. *li:ṇḍi*, n., neut. - liver

2297. *li:ṇḍiyo:*, n., neut. - white eagle

2298. *leva:v*, v., c. cause to buy

2298. *le:*, v, nc. - buy (G. *le:wũ*)

2300. *le:mḍi:nɨba:ji*, n., neut. - a kind of green leaf

2301. *le:n*, n., neut. - row (G. *lĩḷi*)

2302. *lapɨ*, v., nc. - hide

2303. *lapija:*, v., nc. - escape

2304. *lapatkoṇḍa:v*, v., nc. - be thirsty

2305. *lapṭɨ*, v., nc. – role, wind

2306. *labbarɨ*, n., neut. – rubber

2307. *laṭi*, n., neut. – a bundle of locked hair

2308. *laṭe*, n., neut. – cater-piller

2309. *laṭuro:*, n., neut. – a kind of cuckoo

2310. *laḍa:y*, n., neut. - quarrel (H. *laḍa:y*)

2311. *laḍa:y ji ṅga·y*, n., neut. – trouble

2312. *laḍɨ*, n., neut. – single string in a rope (H. *laṛ*, M. *laḍ* ▸10921)

2313. *laḍɨka:*, n., neut. – children (H. *laṛka:*, °*ki* ▸10924)

2314. *lakcam*, n., neut. – lakh (G. M. *la:kh* ▸10881)

2315. *lakmanra: ja:*, n., mas. – king *Lakman*

2316. *lagaṇ*, n., neut. – love (H. *lagan*)

2317. *laga:ḍɨ*, v., c. – cause to join, cause to stick (H. *lagna:*)

2318. *lagɨ*, v., nc. – join or stick (H: *lagna:* ▸10895)

2319. *laga:ra:*, n., neut. – silence

2320. *lagɨbagɨ*, adv. – near

2321. *laggɨ*, n., neut. (*lagge:*) - pole

2322. *lava:v*, v., c. – cause to bend

2323. *laca:*, n., neut. – harm

2324. *laskar*, n., neut. – army-man (G. *lashkar*)

2325. *lañ ja:*, n., fem. - harlot

2326. *laṅḍu*, adj. - lame (G. *lãgṛu* ▸10877)

2327. *laṅgu:r*, n., neut. – row

2328. *laRaṇ*, n., neut. - garlic (G. *lasaṇ* ▸10990)

2329. *laypa:ḍɨ*, v., nc. - see without being noticed by others

2330. *layli*, n., neut. – brown dove

2331. *layri*, n., neut. - water snake

2332. *la:t*, n., neut. - foot, (G. M. *lat* ▸10931)

2333. *la:tma:r*, v., nc. - kick

2334. *la:dhi*, n., neut. - things (H. *la:di*: load on the back of a beast)

2335. *lagɛ*, v., nc. - add

2336 *la:gḍu*, n., neut. (*la:gḍa:*) - wood (G. *la:kḍū*)

2337. *la:v*, v., nc. - bring (G. *la:vvū*)

2338. *la:v*, v., intr. - bend

2339. *la:vḍa:*, n., neut. - a kind of bird

2340. *la:vlaskar*, n., neut. - servants in the army

2341. *la:m*, n., neut. - rib-bone (G. *la:ḥulaśkar*)

2342. *la:bmu*, adj. - long (G. *lambū*)

2343. *lal*, adj. - red (G. *la:l*)

2344. *la:lpa:ṭi*, n., neut. - red sky

2345. *la:l o:Raḍɛ*, n., neut. - realgar (H. *la:lharta:l*)

2346. *la:la:va:ḷo:*, n., mas. - descendent of Lala

2347. *la:lukiaṅkya:*, n., neut. - eyes of the animal

2348. *la:lta:m*, n , neut. - flame

2349. *la:lkoṅgulu*, n , neut. - crane

2350. *la:lzuva r*, n., neut. - maize

2351. *la:lma:rag*, n., neut. - netal road

2352. *lota:v*, v., c. - cause to smear

2353. *loṅgo:ṭi*, n., neut. - loin cloth (▸10903)

2354. *io:tɛ*, v., nc. - smear

2355. *lo:kaḍɛ*, n., neut. - jackal (G. *loṅkḍi*)

2356. *lo:g*, n., neut., pl. - people (S. *lo:ka* ▸11119)

2357. *lo:kanḍihupa:ri*, n., neut. - tender aricanut

2358. *lo:nihupa:ri*, n., neut. – tender aricanut

2359. *lo:ṅge*, n., neut. – clove

2360 *lo:ḷiki*, n., neut. – penna

2361. *lo:la:*, n., neut – thigh

2362. *lo:ḷo:*, n., neut. – part of the fish

2363. *luha:r*, n., mas. - kiln (G. *loha:r/luha:r* ▸11159)

2364. *luṭa:v*, v., nc. – throw (G. *luḥchhawũ*)

2365. *luṇḍo:*, n., neut. (*luṇḍa·*) – rotundity

2366. *luṅḍa:citra:*, n., neut. – cloth and similar things

2367. *luṅḍu*, n., neut. (*luṅḍa:*) – cloth (M. *lũgḍẽ, luṅgḍe* ▸11072)

2368. *luṅgo:ṭi*, n., neut. – loin cloth (M. *laṅgo:ṭi* ▸10903)

2369. *lha:lu:ṭɨ*, v., nc. – wander

2370. *lha:lu:ṭa:v*, v., c. – cause to wander

2371. *lho:ḍu*, n., neut. - iron (G. *lo:ḥḍũ* ▸11171)

2372. *lho:ḍɨ*, n., neut. – bottom

2373. *lho:y*, n., neut. – blood (G. *lohi* ▸11164)

/r/

2374. *ri:ṭe:*, n., neut. – tile

2375. *ri:cu*, n., neut. – bear (G. *rīch*)

2376. *re:ti*, n., neut. - earth (G. *reṭi*)

2377. *re:ṭi*, n., neut. – a small hillock (G. *reṭi* sand)

2378. *re:ṇɨ*, n., neut. – night (G. *reṇ*)

2379. *re:Ram*, n., neut. - silk (G. *resham*)

2380. *re:Ra:va:ḷici:ṭṭi*, n., neut. – red ant

2381. *re:lbaṇḍi*, n., neut. – train

2382. *re:lkata:ye*, n., neut. - hedge

2383. *rapaṭ*, v., nc. – chase, drive (H. *rapaṭna:*)

2384. *rapaṭa:v*, v., c. – cause to chase or drive

2385. *rapa:ṭa:*, n., neut – running

2386. *rapya:*, n., neut., pl. – rupees (S. *ru:pya* ▸10805)

2387. *rata:ḷugaḍḍa:*, n., neut. – five leaved yam

2388. *ratti*, n., neut. – festival car (S. *ràtha* ▸10602)

2389. *raṭṭ*, n., neut. – thick cloth

2390. *raḍṭ*, v., intr. – rot (G. *saḍelū*)

2391. *raḍak*, v., nc. – step (Ku. *raṛakṇo* ▸10594)

2392. *raggt*, n., neut. (*ragge:*) – vein

2393. *rasi*, n., neut. – essence

2394. *raha:y*, n., neut. – anger

2395. *randa:v*, v., c. cause to cook (H. *ra:ndna:*)

2396. *rañ*, n., neut. – colour (S. *raṅga* ▸20560)

2397. *raRo:*, n., neut. – sauce with fish (G. *ras* ▸10650)

2398. *ra:bi*, n., neut. – level

2399. *ra:t*, n., neut. – night (G. *ra:t* ▸10700)

2400. *ra:tal*, n., neut. – a kite

2401. *ra:tnu*, n., neut. – nocturnel birds

2402. *ratsu*, n., neut. – cage, things

2403. *ra:tro:ṇi*, n., neut. – a kind of bird

2404. *ra:ḍi*, n., neut. – stick

2405. *ra:kkt*, n., neut. – ash (G. M. *ra:kh* ▸10552)

2406. *ra:gi*, n., neut. – ragi grain

2407. *ra:ja:karaṇ*, n., neut. – cock

2408. *ra:ja:raslaṭ*, n., mas. – name of a king

2409. *ra:si*, n., neut. – agreement

2410. *ra:mam*, n., neut. – vaishnavite mark on the forehead

2411. *ra:nd#*, v., nc. - cook (G. *rã:dhvũ* ▸10616)

2412. *ra:ṇḍ#*, n., fem. (*ra:ṇḍe:*) – wife (H. *ra:ṇḍ* widow)

2413. *rova:ḍ#*, v., c. – cause to weep (G. *rodvũ*)

2414. *roho:y*, n:, neut. - a dish prepared with peper and lime

2415. *ro:gaṇ*, n., neut – paint (G. *raṅgvũ* Vs)

2416. *ro:v*, v., nc. – weep (G. *radvũ* ▸10839)

2417. *ruk*, n., neut. corner

2418. *rumi*, n., neut. - sword

2419. *ruma:l*, n., neut. – turban (S. *rumal* to role ▸10786)

2420. *ru:pa:nu*, n., neut. - silver (G. *roṭvũ*, S. *ru:pya* ▸10805)

2421. *rhe:*, v., nc. - stay, live, be (G. *rahevũ*)

2422. *rhava:ḷu*, n., neut. – one who stays or lives

2423. *rha:k*, v., nc. - keep (G. *ra:khvũ*)

2424. *rha:vḍi*, n., mas. – name of a god

/*R*/

2425. *Raùu*, n., neut. - worm

2426. *RaRtu*, n., neut. – cheap (G. *sastũ*)

2427. *RaRro:*, n., mas. (*RaRra:*) - father–in–law (G. *sosro*)

2428. *Ra:ṭo:*, n., neut. (*Ra:ṭa:*) - sugar cane

2429. *Ra:võ:*, n., neut. - millet

2430. *Ra:Ru:*, n., fem. – mother–in–law (G. *sa:su*)

2431. *yatru*, adj. - that much (Pa. *y*ष*tra* ▸10405)

2432. *yada:tu*, adv - like that

2433. *yakamḍo:ḍiyeR*, n., neut. - twentynine

2434. *ya:dɨ*, n., neut. - remembrance (G. *ya:d*)

2435. *yā:*, adv. - there

2436. *yo:*. pro. - he, she, it (G *o:*)

10. INDEX

ENGLISH INDEX TO THE VOCABULARY

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Errata

Page	Line	Error	Correction
4	15	camphour	camphor
	22	c	c j
5	2	burry	bury
	21	barbar	barber
	22	*sšu*	*s š*
6	5	rememberance	remembrance
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52	20	drummars	drummers
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	17	introvart	introvert
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72	25	goddessess	goddesses
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80	26, 31	continiously	continuously

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95	14	refer T	refer T_1
99	27	occurence	occurrence
103	1	*bo:lukorta:*	*bo:lukorta:rhe:*
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125	4	buble	bubble
127	12	brith	birth
134	11	*pɒ:tsil-a:*	*pa:tsila:*
138	13	belew	below
175	25	cardmom	cardamom
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183	16	cockrach	cockroach
185	25	unluckly	unlucky
188	24	increae	increase
191	14	horsecope	horoscope
194	7	bunglow	bungalow
198	15	begger	beggar
202	25	ceremoney	ceremony
208	20	fllame	flame

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